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END RINGWORM THIS EASY WAY
KURAIN IS A SPECIFIC FOR RINGWORM, ECZEMA, GHORIS ITCH, MOLES AND OTHER STUBBORN SKIN DISEASES.
TRY A BOTTLE TODAY.
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KURAIN
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXX NO. 87. BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1942 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT INDIAN MERCANTILE INSC. CO., LTD. (Estd. 1907) For Life, Fire & Accident. INDIAN MERCANTILE CHAMBERS, Ballard Estate BOMBAY, 1.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'INDIA WON'T SURRENDER TO ANY INVADER'

Jawahar Points Out Difference Between Britain And Japan

Nehru Would Oppose Bose If He Heads Aggression

Pandit Differs From Mahatma On 'Scorched Earth' Policy: No Bitterness Regarding Cripps Failure

NEW DELHI, April 12.

"Today, India is the crux of the war", declared Pandit Nehru in a three-hour Press Conference—the longest on record, beating Sir Stafford Cripps' two hour conference.

Test Period

"The only other really important theatre is the Russian theatre. These are the two important theatres of war. Very little else counts for the present. Much will, of course, depend in the next two or three months on the Russo-German war. A great deal will depend in India on what happens as between Germany and Russia, but apart from that India is going to be for the next three or four months the crux of the war.

"It will make a difference to the length of the war and the intensity of the war. Because of that, every country in the world realises this, except, of course, the big people in New Delhi and Whitehall—they are slow of understanding and comprehension—and therefore you have these frantic radio appeals from Germany and Japan".

THE DIFFERENCE

Pandit Nehru went on to point out that every party knew that India could only function effectively if the Indian people functioned effectively. "It does not matter how hard a few brasshats work. If to-day a National Government in India said: "We are going to arm the Indian people. We may not have the best of modern arms, aeroplanes, tanks; but we are going to arm them with such guns as we can make, think how the world situation will change! What reaction it will have on Germany and Japan and also in the Allied countries."

Would the breakdown of the talks in New Delhi make a difference to the Congress attitude of non-embarrassment? asked a correspondent.

CAN'T AFFORD TO BE BITTER

Pandit Nehru said: "Naturally the average reaction of the Indian to the breakdown will be one of irritation against the British Government; nevertheless the issues before the country are so grave that no responsible person can talk lightly about them or just consider them in terms of bitter reaction to events. We cannot afford to be bitter, because bitterness clouds the mind and affects judgment at a grave crisis.

"The fundamental factor is not what the British Government does to us or what we do them, although that governs much. The fundamental factor is the peril to India and what we are going to do about it. Therefore, certainly, in spite of all that has happened, we are not going to embarrass the British war effort in India or the effort of our American friends, who may come here. We want production to go on full speed ahead. We want the people to hold to their jobs and not run away from them.

"We cannot participate in Britain's war effort as the problem before us how not participating in that war effort, not embarrassing it, to organise our own war effort on our own basis of a Free and Independent India I hope the A.I.C.C. at its meeting in a fortnight's time will consider this problem and tell us what to do about it."

CONGRESS CAN FIGHT INVADER

Elucidating how the Congress could fight the invader, Pandit Nehru said: "Only the State can defend the country. We are not in the State. We cannot raise a citizen army. Nevertheless since this crisis came before us, we have started an intensified programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection. It was an attempt to organise rural areas as well as urban areas as far as possible, possibly more the rural areas, for self-protection and self-sufficiency in respect of food and cloth, because transport was failing us. We started this programme so that we could build up regional self-sufficient units, which could carry on even though rail and motor transport failed. Naturally these units cannot resist an invading army. They form the background of any resistance that the State or we might organise. They can help by preventing disorder, helping production and preventing panic from spreading, and in future they might become the reservoir from which more efficient units of resistance may be drawn and trained. If we were the Government, we could have immediately approached the problem in that way.

"As it is, even in an attempt in that direction, we would meet, not with Japanese, but British resistance. If the Government of India was wise enough, it would not come in our way in developing this movement. It is not a movement to break laws. It is a movement which indirectly helps war effort."

NO SURRENDER TO AGGRESSION

The Pandit continued: "I cannot tolerate the idea that I should sit idle, or the people should sit idle in their houses, while the battle for India is being fought between foreign armies while the Japanese are invading the country. How I can function depends on changing circumstances. In the actual area of invasion I might function in one way and in other areas in a different way. But the background will be: "We are not going to surrender to the invader." Just as we have not given in to the British during the last twenty-two years, certainly we are not going to give in to a foreign invader.

"I want to fight this idea that we must remain passive, that we cannot do anything against the Japanese invader, that the one is really as good or as bad as the other. I cannot tolerate these conceptions.

"I am not going to give in to Britain if it wants to exploit or rule India. Much less do I want the Indian people to give in or be passive to the Japanese. I want them to resist it to the uttermost, resist it in the Congress way, which is open to us, and which might be applied by a large population by non-submission, non-co-operation, not giving supplies, by embarrassing and in every way, that a widely spread population can. Remember that an invading army after all operates in limited sphere. On its right and left flanks it comes into touch with the po-

(Continued on page 5)

CRIPPS LEAVES FOR LONDON

KARACHI, April 12. Sir Stafford Cripps and party arrived here to-day 'en route' to London.—A. P.

JAWAHAR SEES JOHNSON

NEW DELHI, April 12

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru met Col. Johnson this morning.—A. P.

GENL. MARSHALL FOR INDIA?

"New York Post's" Speculation

NEW YORK April 12.

"The New York Post" speculating on General Marshall's mission to London says "though we have nothing whatever to base it on except a hunch we will not be surprised if he turned up in India."—Reuter.

OPENING OF SECOND FRONT

Did Marshall & Hopkins Urge It?

WASHINGTON, April 11.

A White House spokesman declined to comment on press reports from London that General Marshal and Mr. Harry Hopkins were urging the British Government to open a second front against the Nazis immediately. He said that he felt that no responsible official here would say anything about General Marshall's and Mr. Hopkins' mission till they had returned and reported to President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

LIGHT ON MARSHALL'S MISSION.

NEW YORK:—Attention has been aroused by reports from London and Washington that the mission of Mr. Hopkins and General Marshall in London is to discover Britain's attitude to the question of invading Europe this summer.

The Washington correspondent of "the New York Times" writes: —"The inference drawn by some newspapers and readers in this country and Britain to the effect that the United States itself has in mind sending an expeditionary force for this purpose is said to be unjustified." The correspondent concludes that certain guarantees from the United States, including more naval aid, are likely to be requested if Britain were to agree to invade Europe.—Reuter.

LONDON: The new Bulgarian Government has been approved by King Boris, says the Berlin Radio. The Cabinet met this morning and was still in session at noon. A declaration by Government is expected later.—Reuter.

Bataan Raises White Flag

But Corregidor Still Ready To Resist

(From Our Correspondent)

CORREGIDOR (Philippine Islands, April 11.

It is incredible to me that five miles away American military authorities are advancing the White Flag to discuss surrender, but I know why the Bataan Army has crumbled suddenly", cables Frank Hewbett.

After enduring tortures of hell for ninety-eight days, Filipino-American forces in Bataan surrendered today. Hungry, fever-ridden, exhausted and crumbled they put up the final stand for fifteen days and nights against thousands and thousands of fresh Jap troops and remained under constant bombardment from guns and dive-bombers.

The defenders of Bataan are beaten, but the Corregidor still stands ready to resist. Already as I write, the Japs have started furious long range gun bombardment of the Corregidor from the Bataan coast. Throughout last night and, this morning tried and haggard troops have been arriving from the Peninsula in a steady stream

The white flag was raised in Bataan this morning, and the evacuation suddenly halted. The Navy worked heroically handling the evacuation of the personnel and equipment from Mariveles, the very tip of the Peninsula, where the last bitter stand was made. All day long Navy boats rescued from the bay men who swam to the fortress.

BATAAN FALLS

Army's Voice of Freedom' radio station broadcast at 7-40 p.m., 'Bataan has fallen Filipino-American troops in this war ravaged and blood-stained in the Peninsula laid down arms. Their heads are bloody, but unbowed."

The final attack was merciless. Only two days ago, the Japs dumped three sticks of bombs in the Bataan Field Hospital area, which killed or wounded over one-hundred patients.

The Bataan Army crumbled suddenly, firstly because the defenders fought for fifteen long days and nights without pause, secondly the Japs brought abundance of long range artillery which laid endless barrages, thirdly fresh troops recently brought from Philippines were thrown to keypoints concentrating on the centre, fourthly tanks were used to dislodge our forces from fox holes, fifthly malaria and malnutrition put more soldiers out of action than enemy bullets.

All night and today, I watched arrivals from Bataan, heard stories of tragic grandeur, destruction of pitifully small last stores of ammunition and other supplies during the night, while men at the front fought ceaselessly to hold back the enemy. Defenders effected scorched earth to the ultimate bitter end.

Chinese Tribute To Defenders Of Bataan

BOMBAY, April 12.

The Chinese official organ, the "Central Daily News" paid a glowing tribute to the spirit of the Filipino and American troops, who fought bravely in Bataan during the past four months.—A. P.

Mr. Casey In London

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. R. G. Casey, Minister of State and War Cabinet representative in the Middle East, arrived at a London airport on Sunday afternoon accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Casey said that the American people were very anxious to clear up what he described as "this Japanese business" and peoples could be assured that no political divisions in the United States would interfere with America's resolve to beat the Japanese.

He was unable to say anything concerning his personal future until he has seen the Prime Minister which Mr. Casey expects will be to-day.—Reuter.

Seaborne mails which left India after 12th Jan. 1942 and upto 24th Jan. 1942, and also those which left India after 1st February, 1942, and upto 4th February 1942, have been delivered in the United Kingdom.

CHUNGKING SHOWS WAY OUT OF INDIAN CRISIS

Wavell As Allied Supreme Commander: United Nations To Solve India's Political Deadlock

CHUNGKING, April 12.

The Chinese Press commented on the Indian question to-day, offering positive proposals for India's collaboration with the United Nations, instead of expressing regrets on the failure of Cripps' mission, according to Chungking message.

THE "TA KUNG PAO" FOR INSTANCE, SUGGESTED IN ITS SUNDAY EDITORIAL THAT GENERAL WAVELL SHOULD BE APPOINTED AS ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER IN THIS THEATRE OF WAR, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE BURMA AND CEYLON, AND THAT, MEANWHILE, INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEM SHOULD BE SOLVED BY THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF BRITAIN, INDIA, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA. IN CONCLUSION, THE CHUNGKING PAPER URGED THAT IMMEDIATE ACTION BE TAKEN BY THESE FOUR POWERS TO STRENGTHEN INDIA'S POSITION AGAINST THE JAPANESE HORDES THAT WERE KNOCKING AT HER DOOR.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Army organ, "Sa Tung Pao", predicted that Japan's designs against India were bound to fail. The paper pointed out that the United States was now definitely stronger than she ever was before, while Japan had lost at least 20 per cent of her naval strength, which she would not be able to replace for some long time. "Japan's increasing pressure upon India," the paper continued, "will naturally bring her and Britain closer in their combined resistance against Japan."

New Bulgarian Cabinet

Prof. Filoff To Be Premier And Foreign Minister

BERLIN, April 12.

Prof. Filoff has formed his new Cabinet, announces the German Official News Agency. In addition to the premiership, Prof. Filoff has taken over the Foreign Ministry in the place of M. Popoff who has resigned Five other members have resigned including the War Minister. General Daskaloff, who replaces General Michoff, former Commandant of the Sofia Army Corps.—Reuter.

BALKANS IN PICTURE AGAIN

Turkish Ambassador Leaves For Berlin: Japanese Diplomats To Meet

VICHY, April 12.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Husrev Gerede, left Ankara by plane on Saturday morning to rejoin his post, says an Istanbul despatch to the Vichy News Agency.

It says that his departure followed "important talks with President Ineunu, the Prime Minister, Mr. Saydam and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sarajoglu.

The Japanese Ambassador to Turkey, Mr. Kurihara, has left Ankara for Sofia to meet the Japanese Ambassador to Germany, General Oshima, who has been specially entrusted with harmonising Japanese activity in the West. Kurihara will remain in Sofia about eight days, the despatch adds.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Ferocious Battle Rages In Burma

CHUNGKING, April 12.

Fighting is raging north-east of Yedashe, according to Saturday night's war 'communique' concerning the Burma war which says: "Enemy forces which in the evening of April 6 penetrated our advance positions north-east of Yedashe continued to advance northward. Another Japanese column which crossed the Sittang River near Yedashe in an attempt to envelop our forces in that sector is being actively engaged by our troops. Up to April 8 we had inflicted about 2,000 casualties on the enemy, besides capturing a few prisoners. At present a battle of a ferocious nature is progressing on a tributary of the Sittang river north-east of Yedashe."—Reuter.

Decisive Stage Of War

Lord Davis Pleads For All-Out Offensive This Summer

LONDON, April 12.

The most critical period of the war has been reached and the events of the next few months will be decisive, declared Lord Davies speaking at Colwyn Bay.

"Our duty is clear" Lord Davies proceeded. "It is to help in smashing Hitler now. This can only be done by a combined effort with the Russians by coming to grips with the enemy this summer and throwing all our resources into the decisive battle of 1942.

Otherwise we shall be helping Hitler to play his old game of overcoming his enemies one at a time."—Reuter.

No Holiday For Madras Banks

Govt. Orders Facilities For Evacuees

MADRAS, April 12.

The Government of Madras have issued a notification advising the various banks in the city of Madras to open transaction tomorrow (Monday) even though a holiday, on account of the Tamil New Year's Day, in order to enable persons desiring to leave Madras to cash cheques.

A Press Note issued by the Government today in this connection state:—

In view of the present situation, Government desire that, if possible, banks should open for the encashment of cheques for limited amounts not exceeding Rs 1,000 to enable persons leaving Madras to meet necessary expenses.—A. P.

Early Summer Vacation For Madras High Court

MADRAS, April 12.

In view of the present situation, the authorities have modified their original notification regarding the summer vacation of the Madras High Court. It is officially announced to-day that the summer vacation of the High Court will commence from to-morrow, the 13th instant and will last till Tuesday the 23rd June 1942, both days inclusive. The vacation Court will sit in Coimbatore.

The Court of Small Causes and City Civil Courts will also close to-morrow for the Summer vacation.

According to the original notification the Courts should have closed for the Summer vacation on May 4.—A. P.

CHIANGS BACK IN CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, April 12.

General Chiang Kai-Shek and Madame Chiang Kai-Shek have returned here after a visit to Burma.—Reuter.

CAIRO: British prisoners repatriated by the Italians arrived in Alexandria from Smyrna.—Reuter.

SPORADIC ARTILLERY FIRE AND AIR RAIDS

Jap Attacks On Chinese Forces In Burma: 18 Enemy Fighters Shot Down: Allied Raids In South-West Pacific: U. S. Submarine Lost

LONDON, April 12

A communique relating to Chinese forces in Burma received in London today states: "There have been sporadic artillery bombardment and air raids on our troops on the south-western front for three days. Ground positions however remained unchanged.

On April 10 the American Volunteer Group shot down seven out of nine Japanese 'Zero' type fighters attacking one northern air port. This brought the A.V.G. score to 18 Zero type fighters destroyed out of 21 to 24 which attacked on two consecutive days. The A.V.G. suffered no combat losses in either engagement.

Six-hundred Japanese troops attacked at Nammehek twelve miles east of Mawchi on April 10. There are no details at present. A town in East Central Burma was bombed on April 10 by two Japanese planes inflicting heavy casualties mostly to women and children and damaging the residential section and two hospitals."

ENEMY AIRCRAFT ACTIVE

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Enemy reconnaissance element appeared to be advancing northward on a wide front south of Magwe. As yet the main enemy forces have not been engaged. Enemy aircraft were active over the whole of front, bombing and machine-gunning our forward troops, says a Burma communique issued here to-day.—A. P.

HOW JAPS TOOK TOUNGOO

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Burma.)

CHUNGKING.—The Japanese took Toungoo only after sustaining 5,000 casualties. The Chinese first met the Japanese in Burma on March 19th on the Pyu river, south of Toungoo. They repulsed six big Japanese attacks. The Japanese eventually encircled the Chinese in Toungoo on three sides, and launched a general offensive, but the Chinese withheld fire until the Japanese came to close quarters and then mowed them down. The Chinese had orders to withdraw on March 29th, but the Japanese were so exhausted and suffered such losses that they only entered Toungoo the next day. Reuter.

U. S. Submarine Lost

WASHINGTON: The text of a Navy Department 'communique states:

"SOUTHWEST PACIFIC: The United States submarine "Perch" has been overdue more than a month and must be presumed lost. "Perch" was one of the United States submarines operating in the vicinity of Java. Her last position report placed her in the Java Sea nothing to report from other areas."

"Perch" (1,330 tons) normally carried fifty officers and men. She was commissioned in 1936 and was one of TEN P type submarines laid down between 1933 and 1934. She is the fourth submarine the United States navy has lost since the Pearl Harbour attack.

A Correction

A Navy Department 'communique' to-day corrects that issued on April 4 in the following particulars:

The earlier announcement stated that one light cruiser was damaged in the vicinity of Christmas

(Continued On Page 3)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——) "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc. will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted One Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Jhabua State on Rs. 45-2-65. Apply sharp to C.M.O., Jhabua State, C.I. (8024)

Mechanical Draughtsman wanted by European firm in Worli. Apply Box No. 7987, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B. P. N. A. fully qualified Nurse on Rs. 50-1-60 plus Rs. 10/- house rent. Apply, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Surat, before 25-4-42. 8003

Wanted Chemist experienced in the Manufacture of Glass. Apply with testimonials stating experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 15975A. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Licentiate or a Degree holder in Medicine as a S.A.H.O. for the Maharogi (Leprosy) Seva Mandal, Dattapur (near Wardha, C.P.). Persons with ideal of service, active habits and previous experience preferred. Applications with terms and testimonials should reach the Secretary of the Mandal on or before 20th April, 1942. Candidates may be called for interview at their expense. (16052)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

A Slicer Machine expert, who is competent in handling, driving and repairing, etc. Electrical and Mechanical Slicer Machine, Situation, State terms, Box No. 16048, "Bombay Chronicle".

62. TO BE LET.

To Let—Big and spacious Godowns at Lal Chimney, Lamington Road North. Apply: Seth Mooljee Jaitha Market Office, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2.

Marine Drive Plot No. 76 Patan Jain Mandal Building 3 room blocks with modern comforts on upper stories. Rent Rs. 50, inquire 20494 or at spot. 16050

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Available for immediate Sublet Business premises ground floor comprising floor area 4666 sq. ft. and Mezzanine area 1347 sq. ft. in Lakshmi Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. An up to date fire proof strong room is provided in the premises. Apply: The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co. Ltd. C/o The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., at the address stated above. (7683)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Machinery grinding and allied required for the Manufacture of Glass, new or second-hand, including moulds and chemicals. Apply with details. Box No. 15975 B, "Bombay Chronicle."

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Lathes for wood and metal utensils 6 ft. Bed, Stone Crusher, Oil engines, Pile driving Derrick, Steel Trench Pile sheets, L. Ry. Track, Tipping Wagons, Shaftings, also Blackstone Powder for sale or suggestions to use invited —Saraswathi Press, Rajahmundry. (16025)

For Cream Separator parts please write Mahatma Sewing Machines Limited, Kashmere Gate, Post Box No. 156, Delhi. (16034)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted — Influential Mercantile firm to represent an old and well-established Paint Manufacturing concern in Bombay Presidency. Those in line will be preferred. Terms on application. Apply Box No. 7926 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 6-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified

Mr. C.R.J. AIYAR

wishes to inform his friends and business associates that he is no longer in the employ of F. M. CHINOY & Co., Ltd.

ALL INDIA RADIO.

APPLICATIONS are invited for temporary posts of SUB-EDITOR in the Central News Organisation, All-India Radio, Delhi, in the scale of Rs. 300-20-500. The essential qualifications are:—

(1) at least two years' experience on the staff of a newspaper or a news agency or an equivalent experience.

(2) a sound command of English and a thorough knowledge of current world and Indian affairs.

Preference will be given to a candidate able to report in shorthand at high speed.

The posts are at present sanctioned upto the 28th February, 1943, or the termination of the war whichever is earlier but the appointments will be made on 3 months' probation.

Applications which must be on the prescribed form should be accompanied by a treasury receipt of Rs. 5/- and should reach the Controller of Broadcasting, New Delhi not later than the 5th May, 1942.

No claim for a refund of the fee will be entertained nor will any fee be held in reserve for any subsequent selection. Applications already received for any similar post in All-India Radio before this advertisement will not be considered unless submitted afresh on the prescribed form which can be obtained free of charge from the Office of the Controller of Broadcasting, 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

(7990)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR of Certified Schools in the Juvenile Branch in the grade of Rs. 135-5-180. The post is permanent and pensionable but the appointment will be officiating in the first instance.

Applicants should be graduates and must be between 25 to 35 years of age. Graduates with diploma or with practical experience in Social Service will be preferred. Women are also eligible for the post.

Applications in a form which can be obtained on request from the undersigned should be sent so as to reach him on or before the 30th April, 1942.

(Sd.) V. L. GIDWANI,
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools,
Bombay Province, Poona.
3, Church Road, Poona.
7984.

THE MODERN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1942, at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.). (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1941, (2) To declare a dividend, (3) To re-elect Mr. V. D. Sirur, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company, (4) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and (5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st day of May, 1942, to the 20th day of May, 1942, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 8th April, 1942.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1942, between 12 noon and 3 P.M. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M. on Saturdays, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 30th April, 1942.

(8014)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted to purchase a very small bungalow in suburbs of Bombay, and even upto Borivali and further up. Box No. 16051, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

SPECIAL NOTICE

With effect from Sunday, the 12th April, 1942, the following passenger trains will be cancelled as an emergent measure:—

402 Up and 403 Down	Allahabad—Itarsi Passengers.
354 Up and 355 Down	Bhusaval—Nagpur Passengers.
653 Down and 654 Up	Jhansi—Manikpur Passengers.
202 Up and 207 Down	Dhond—Manmad Passengers.

(6023)

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of the following available for disposal at Wadi Bunder:—

DESCRIPTION	APPROX: QUANTITY. T. C. Q. Lbs.
(1) Glycerine Crudol.	3 1 2 15.1/2
(2) Acid Hydrochloride	0 18 3 26 eq. to 200 Gallons.

2. Prospective purchasers are required to inspect the same on application to the Carriage Foreman, Wadi Bunder, on any working day and submit on their own form offers per lot for each item separately for delivery ex: site only, i.e., where the material is lying to the Controller of Stores, Lower Parel, Bombay 13. No tender forms will be issued.

3. The offers will be received upto 3 P.M. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 24th April, 1942.

(8016)

NOTICE

Mr. C. R. J. AIYAR is no longer in the employ of this Company.
For the Bombay Garage,
F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.,
SULTAN CHINOY
Managing Director,
Proprietors.

11th April, 1942. 8027

SHERIFF'S NOTICE

ATTENTION IS DRAWN to the Preliminary Special and Common Jury Lists, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", Part II, pages 574 to 614, dated the 9th April, 1942.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the undersigned on or before the 23rd instant.

M. R. A. BAIG,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1942. 8029

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

On and from MONDAY, 13th April, an additional train will leave Bombay Central daily for Ahmedabad.

TIMINGS:
Bombay Central Dep. 1-50 P. M.
Ahmedabad Arr. 3-30 A. M.
8022

G. I. P. RAILWAY

TENDER

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of Babool wood, Country teak or hard jungle wood keys for 69 lbs. D. H. and 82 lbs. B. H. Rails. Form of Tender, Schedule, conditions of contract and drawings can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 25th May, 1942, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Payment by cheque, Postal order, or postage stamps will not be accepted.

(8013)

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, purchase Branch, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of cocoanut and gingelly oils.

Price of tender forms (No. SY 8F/562) is Rs. 2/- per set and is not refundable. Payment should be made in cash or by money order only to the Controller of Supplies, Purchase Branch, Bombay. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. on 21-4-42.

8025

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER of Supplies, Purchase Branch, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of phosphor bronze wire.

The price of tender form No. MP/8G/1459 is Rs. 5/- per set of two copies and is not refundable.

The last date for submission of tenders is by 4 p.m. on 17th April, 1942.

8026

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM ABOOBAKAR has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim interest or demand whatsoever against in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, share, possession, lease, encumbrances, lien, charge, maintenance, easement, coparcenery rights or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 65, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, interest or demand howsoever and the same, if any, will be treated and considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL those pieces or parcels of Government or Khoti land or ground situate, lying and being at Ghatkopar in the registration Sub-District of Bandra being Final Plots Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 47 of the Town Planning Scheme No. II of Ghatkopar, admeasuring 1050, 1049, 1035 and 1147 Square Yards or thereabouts respectively.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1942.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8028

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. SHIVRAM WAMANJI PATIL has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property, Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, situate at Lady Jamshedji Road in the Upper Mahim in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 3509 square yards or thereabouts and situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North by the passage of the oart and beyond that by the property formerly belonging to the Shankerrao Bhikhuji Sarcar and now to Sultan Mahomed Ebrahim Nurani, on or towards the South by the property known as Sonawalla's Agiary, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kharshedji Sorabji Sethna and partly by the property of the said Shankerrao Bhikhuji Sarcar, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamshedji Road and registered along with the other property by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 208-208, New No. A/3860, Old Survey No. 118 and New Survey No. 2/1525 and Cadastral Survey No. 7/647 of Mahim Division and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4798 (1) and Street No. 127 and several messuages tenements or dwelling houses and sheds and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 4796(1), 4796(2), 4796(3), 4796(4) 4796(5), 4796(5A), 4796(6), 4796(7), 4796(2A), 4796(1A), 4798(2), 4798(7), 4798(11), 4798(E), and now Street Nos. 125, 136, 138, 134, 125(D), 132, 132A, 125(DD) 125AA, 125A, 136A, 136B, 136(c) 127AEE respectively.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1942.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8021.

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES DHANRAJ MILLS BLACK KHAKI & BLUE JEANS AND STRIPED COATINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will, on MONDAY, the 20th April at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the corner of Champa Gully opposite Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Dhanraj Mills, Limited and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. A. Y. Mihakachwili (Room No. 75 Laxmi Building, Pherozsha Mehta Road) the following 100 Bales of February delivery:—

40 Bales each 40 pieces Black Jeans No. M. M. 40 yds.
21 Bales each 40 pieces Khaki Jeans No. 18 40 yds.
6 Bales each 40 pieces Blue Jeans No. M. M. 40 yds.
33 Bales each 20 pieces striped coatings No. M. M. 40 yds.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

Under instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (Monday), the 13th April 1942, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of Bayer Remedies Ltd., Commerce House, Currimbhoy Rd., Ballard Estate, the undermentioned properties all vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property:—

Surplus stock of Furniture, metal cupboards etc., of Bayer Remedies Ltd., and Schering (India) Ltd., such as counters, writing desks, chairs, cupboards, racks, Godrej steel racks and Almirahs, ceiling fans Siemens and pendant lights, etc. Property of A. Keifer, lot Imitation Jewellery, etc.

Property of Lohmann & Co., lot medicines etc. Property of E. Francescato leather hand bags, purses, belts, toilet cases, silk handkerchiefs, artificial flowers, etc.

On view from the 11th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NAVALKAR LANE, NEAR PRATHNA SAMAJ, OFF GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. G. B. Pandya Attorney for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Raghunath Ganpat Dhumatkar, the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th February, 1934 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1942 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

ALL that piece of redeemed Pension and Tax land with the building thereon situate at Navalkar Lane off Girgaum Back Road area 225 square yards New Survey No. 4/7400, Cadastral Survey No. 599 of Girgaum Division, Municipal D Ward No. 1637A, Street No. 3.

For further Particulars please apply to Mr. G. B. Pandya, Attorney for the Mortgagees, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 554 BAGS RICE.

Under instructions from the Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust and in accordance with the provisions of Section 277 Part VII of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act XXI of 1923 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 13th April, 1942, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 1 shed Alexandra Dock the above goods salved from the Rangoon River.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

ENTERTAINMENT—

Unique Allround
In
BOMBAY TALKIES'

JHOOLA

Starring:
LEELA ★ ASHOK
Daily: 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m.
ROXY

RANJIT'S COMEDY
MUSAFIR
CHARLI, KHURSHID, VASANTI
PRAKASH
Lady Hardinge Road, MATUNGA, B. B.
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1 p.m.

ASSERT YOUR RIGHTS
CIRCO'S
Epic of and for the Nation
APNA GHAR
with
SHANTA APTE, CHANDRAMOHAN
KRISHNA
Talkies: Dubash Theatre.
3 SHOWS TO-DAY:
HINDI: 3 and 6 p.m.
MARATHI: 9 p.m.

4th WEEK OF SUCCESS!
Amar Pictures' maiden triumph
KHILAUNA
SNEHPRABHA, PRABHA & JAIRAJ
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

11th WEEK
Prakash Pictures'
BHARAT MILAP
(Hindi)
BHARAT BHET
(Marathi)
Daily: 2-30, 5-45 (Hindi); 8-45 Marathi.
MAJESTIC
EVERGREEN RELEASE.

AURORA
Kings Circle, Matunga.
To-day Two Shows of
SIKANDAR
at 3-30, & 6-30 p.m.
Special Show at 9 p.m.
To-night for Tamil New Year
ARYAMALA
An Outstanding Tamil Picture.

There is Dignity in Art—
There is Art in—
BHARAT PICTURES'
Maiden Social Comedy
KIS-KI-BIBI.
Starring:
ANURADHA, E. BILLIMORIA, GULAB, VATSALA, SURIYA, FATTYPRASAD.
Daily:— 4-15, 7, 9-45. Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 1-30.
Supervision:— P. B. ZAVERI
Direction: M. A. MIRZA
SUPER
NEW CHARNI ROAD
EVERY SUN. Morning Show at 10 a.m.
Booking: Paramount Film Co., Bombay 4.

SPICY SONGS! RACY ROMANCE!!
NEW HUNS' HAPPY HIT
PAHILA PALNA
(Many Happy Returns)
दृश्य चित्र
2ND WEEK AT
CENTRAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-15, 9 p.m.

A GRAND TREAT TO MUSIC AND SONG LOVERS
NALINI JAYWANT
in NATIONAL'S
Nirdosh
NATIONAL'S PICTURE
SWASTIK
Daily: 3, 6 & 9 P.M. (Hindi)

2nd WEEK!
Beauty! Rhythm! Song!

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Now in its 2nd Week!
REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
Plenty of FUN and SONGS!

METRO
COMFORTABLY COOL
ESPLANADE ROAD.
TELEPHONE 31045.
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 P. M.

BOMBAY ON FIRE?
—Yes! "MALAN" —worthy successor to "Ghar-ki-Laj" HAS set All Bombay on FIRE!
See! SHANTA HUBLIKAR BALWANT SINGH & JAGDISH in
MALAN
with Ratan Bai, M. Musharaf etc.
A Sunrise Social
2nd Crowded Week at
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

9TH WEEK
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Mat. 1-30 Sat. Sun. & Holidays
Murli Movietone's Family Entertainment
PYAS
SNEHPRABHA & ISHWARLAL

LUSTY CHEERS by FULL-HOUSES!
VENUS PICTURES' Victory Hit
KIRTI
Co-starring.
LALITA PAWAR, JAIRAJ & JAGDISH.
Delighting Crowds At
MINERVA
Daily: 3-30, 6-15 & 9 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, APRIL 13

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops 5 Amir Khan of Indore. 5-20 Ghazal Aur Geet Munni. 5-35 Ustad Yusuf Ali of Lucknow. 6-20 Bibe Khan: Vocal Music 6.35 Master Madan. 6-50 Kafi Khammaj. 7 Idan Bai of Ambala. 7-15 Under democracy alone. 1. 7-30 Munni. 7-45 For villagers only 8-30 National Anthems. 1 8-45 Aizal Husain. 9-30 BBC News Relay. 9-45 Bibe Khan: Vocal Music. 9-55 Listening Post 10 Amir Khan of Indore Vocal Music. 10-15 Munni. 10-30 Ustad Yusuf Ali of Lucknow.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Gijabai Kelekar. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Panditrao Nagarkar. 8-40 Jaltarang Solo. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Mumtaz Begam of Delhi. 12-30 p.m. Gun Gan 12-57 News in Hindustani 1 Instrumental Selection 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 Ganga Bai Rao. 5-15 Mukesh Chand: Ghazal 5-25 Gijabai Kelekar. 5-40 News in Maratlhi 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Mumtaz Begam. 6 News in English. 6-10 News in Hindustani. 6-20 Local News and Announcements (English). 6-25 Local News and Announcements (Hindustani). 6-29 Nana Rai Mani (Marathi). 7 Nazi Atrocities in Russia. 7-15 G. G. Kharadkar. 7-30 Mumtaz Begam. 7-45 News Commentary (Marathi). 7-50 Sitar Recital 8 News in Marathi 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Sports Review 8-45 A. R. P. Answering You. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 BBC News Relay. 9-45 Master Mohan 9-55 Listening Post. 10 AIR Orchestra. 10-10 Mumtaz Begam. 10-25 Panditrao Nagarker. 10-45 Close down

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Hamid Husain 8 Bhajan 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Tufail 9 Kannada Song. By AIR Artist 9-10 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7.240 kc/s)

5 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Mukesh Chand: 6-10 Bhajan: Chandra Bai Jambokar 6-25 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1 7-15 Interval 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 1 8 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1 9 Gijabai Kelekar 9-30 Melody Trio. 10 Forty-five minutes of Dance Music.

DERAILMENT IN G. I. P. RY.

POONA, April 11.

Railway traffic to and from Bombay on the G. I. P. line was disorganised to-day due, it is understood to the derailment of two bogies of a down-goods train between Thakurwadi and Karjat in the early hours of the morning. Consequently, the Poona express which was due here at about 11-45 a.m. arrived here seven hours late. Single-line working was resumed in the afternoon, and normal working is expected by Sunday.—A. P.

Did you MACLEAN your teeth today?

Ah! I see you did!

There are all sorts of styles of hairdressing, but there is only one style in teeth — and that's white and clean and lovely and all there. You can't be lazy about teeth either It has to be Macleans antiseptic toothpaste night and morning if they are going to look and stay their best.

Sold by all Chemists & Stores

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 13, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 26, 1361
Parsi: Avan 11, 1311
Sunrise: 6-24 a.m. Sunset: 6-54 p.m.
Hightide: 9-58 22-22; Lowtide: 4-01, 16-02
Municipal Corporation 3 p.m. (B.T.)

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"You'll Never Get Rich", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Keep 'em Flying", 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Ali Baba", 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m
METRO "One Foot in Heaven" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Maian", 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Captain Caution", 4 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Doctor", 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap", 2-30, 5-45, & 8-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Qaidi" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
AURORA "Sikandar" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday
PALACE "Blossoms in the Dust" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m
CENTRAL "Pahila Palna" 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.
NOVELTY "Society" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"Kiski Bibi" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Naya Sansar", 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA "Apna Ghar" 3 6 and 9 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna", 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Musafir", 4, 7 and 10 p.m

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN EXTENSION LECTURES: At 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday), at South Wing University Building, Dr. Manilal Patel will speak on "Society in the Upanishadic Age"

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of March 1942 was 1520 of whom 864 were males and 656 females.

GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANNA DISPENSARY: Total attendance during the month of March 1942 was 979, out of whom 528 were males and 451 females

HUME PIPE WORKERS' UNION: General meeting of the workers will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. near the main gate.

NAGRIK DAL: A general meeting of Champagali Nagrik Dal will be held to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. Sjt Shankarlel Surajmal will preside.

PALESTINE AND WAR EFFORT: Will be the subject of a lecture by Mr. Harry Levin to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Cama Oriental Institute Hall.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Lady Lumley attended by Mr. P. Stafford Aide-de-Camp has returned from Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB, LTD.

Flying time for the month amounted to 183 Hours 20 Minutes, 70 Hours were flown in Poona, where Mr. P. D. Byramji as Flying Instructor and Mr. G. Fernandes as Ground Engineer are doing very good work.

Messrs. A.C.P. Wadia, J. R. Taleyarkhan and R. W. Yarrow carried out Cross Country Flights from Bombay to Nargol. Mr. Y. V. Ghatge used one of our aircraft for a return flight from Bombay to Baroda. Mrs. M. Murphy did a return Dual Cross Country Flight from Bombay to Deolali. Mr. B. B. Dhuru used a Tiger Moth to fly over to Poona for the week-end. Messrs. R. W. Yarrow, J. B. Shearer and P. R. Patkar carried out return Dual Cross Country Flights to Poona.

LAST DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK

Following is the programme, on behalf of the B.P.C.C. for to-day (Monday), the concluding day of the National Week:—

Public meeting at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House; President: Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai; Speakers Shri M. Y. Nurie and Shri Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

The Self-Protection Exhibition organised by the P.V.B. at Jinnah Hall, will remain open to-day (Monday) between the hours 5 and in the evening.

Following are the special A.R.P. demonstrations to-day: 1. Stirrup Pump—5-30 p.m., 2. Sand Bags and Redhill set 6-p.m., 3. First Aid Demonstration 6-30 p.m.

No admission fee.

IN "A" WARD

7-30 A.M.: St. Cor. Meetings at Marine Drive and Crawford Market; 7-15 P.M. Public Meeting at Crawford Market.

IN "F" WARD

8 P.M. (S.T.) Public Meeting at Parel village.

IN "G" WARD

5-30 P.M. Public Meeting at Vanamali Hall Dadar (B.B. & C. I. Rly.)

7-30 P.M. Priti Bhojan at Vanamali Hall. Exhibition of handmade articles.

SAMASTA MUMBAI GUMASTA MANDAL: The Council of Action, Samasta Mumbai Gumasta Mandal write:—"Certain shopkeepers in different localities keep their shops open on the agreed common weekly holiday, in breach of the agreement entered into between the local Gumasta Mandals and the shopkeepers of the same locality. Shop-keepers are warned that we are not prepared to tolerate this. We will take every possible step to stop this practice of the shopkeepers of depriving the gumastas of their legitimate right of a common weekly holiday."

MALAYALEE SAMAJAM, PAREL: The first annual general body meeting of the Bombay Malayalee Samajam was held on 5th April 1942 in the Parel High School premises with Mr. T. S. Nath as President. Following office-bearers were elected: President: Mr. S. S. Nath, P.C.T. (London), Hon. Secretary: Mr. Sri Kumar Nair, Jt. Hon. Secretary: Mr. Shankar Nair, Treasurer: Mr. Mosses Devid. Members: Mr. Paul Simon, and other six.

ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: The office of the Special Literacy Officer and the Secretary, Bombay Adult Education Committee has been shifted from the Council Hall, Fort, Bombay to the Old Elphinstone Middle School Building, Picket Road, (Near Small Causes Court), Bombay 2, from 5th April 1942. All the communications meant for the Special Literacy Officer and Secretary, Bombay Adult Education Committee's office may, please, be made or redirected to the new address in future

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION: At the annual general meeting of the Association held recently the following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected for the year 1942 or until the office-bearers for the year 1943 are elected:—President: Rai Bahadur Chuni Lali; Vice-President: Mr. J.B.H. Wadia. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Baburao K. Pai Members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. P. K. Atre; Mohanlal T. Shah; Sohrab M. Mody; M. A. Fazalbhoy; S. J. Bhatt; Chandulal J. Shah W. Z. Ahmed.

ABHANG HITKARI MANDAL: Shree Abhang Hitkari Mandal 81, A. Dagad Chawl Morland Road, Bombay, No. 8, has elected for 1942-43. President: Sjt. S. G. Nikalje; Vice-President: Sjt. M. S. Bhadrige; Gen. Secretary: Sjt. G. A. Vhawal; Assistant Gen. Secretary: Sjt. G. G. Rokde; Auditor and Treasurer Sjt. S. S. Rokde.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION: A.R.P. Lecture on "High Explosives" by Mr. K. M. Khareghat, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday), at the Bombay Medical Union Hall Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL: The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for March 1942:—The total attendance was 4,750 out of which 2,979 were males, 1,137 were females and 634 were children. 98 operations were performed The daily average attendance was 198 during 24 working days of the month.

Social Circles

upset at the Village Girl's Impunity of Behaviour

HIND PICTURES

Smart Social

SOCIETY

with

SITARA NAZIR

MAJJID-ALAKNANDA-SHYAM

Rajkumari Shukla & Gope

Director: NAZIR

2nd WEEK AT

NOVELTY

Talkies—Corner of Grant Road

3 Shows Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR FAMILIES.

B. P. C. C. TRIBUTE TO JALIANWALA MARTYRS

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write that in memory of the Jallianwala Bagh Day, to-day, (Monday, April 13,) the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has requested the Amritsar District Congress Committee to place a wreath on the "Shahidi Memorial" in Amritsar as a token of our homage to the sacred memory of our National "Shahids". The following message has accompanied the wreath:

"To perpetuate the memory of those Jallianwala Baug martyrs who sacrificed themselves so that their mother country may live in freedom and honour."

JINNAH APPOINTS COMMITTEE

To Look After Muslim Interest In Emergency

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League:—

"In pursuance of the resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad on 6th April 1942 authorising me to appoint a committee for the purpose of taking all necessary and effective steps for the protection of life, honour and property of the Mussalman, I have appointed a committee consisting of Nawab Mohd., Ismail Khan, Chairman, Sir Naz.muddin, Choudhri Khaliquzaman and Haji Mohd. Isa.

The Committee will start its work forthwith and get into touch with the provincial organisations of the various provinces and undertake an extensive tour of the country and after acquainting itself with the local conditions concert measures with a view to maintain peace and tranquillity in the face of grave danger to the country and render all assistance to suffering and helpless.

I appeal to every Mussalman, man or woman to extend the fullest co-operation and help to this Civil Defence Committee of the All-India Muslim League to enable it to discharge its duties effectively.—A. P.

OFFICERS AND LEADERS FROM HONG KONG ENTERTAINED

BOMBAY, April 12.

Officers, journalists and leaders, who returned to Chungking from Hong Kong, Shanghai and the South Seas region, were invited to tea, yesterday, by Dr. Wang Shin Chieh, Minister of Information, according to a Chungking message.

Besides General Wu Te Chen, Secretary of the Central Kuomintang, and Mr. Fu Pinchang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, many other high officials and prominent persons were present. General Wu Te Chen paid tributes to the honoured guests for their bravery and courage.—A. P.

ALLIED RAIDS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

(Continued From Page 1)

Island south of Java by a direct torpedo hit and the following day a cruiser received another direct hit which was believed to have resulted in her sinking.

It is now made clear, however, that the second hit was not on a cruiser but on a large transport. To-day's 'communique' also clarifies the statement in the 'communique' of April 4 that "one large transport and one unidentified ship were damaged by one torpedo each in the vicinity of Bali." It is now shown that a destroyer was sunk as well as a large transport and an unidentified vessel was damaged.

The spokesman of the Navy Department pointed out that 'communique' 66 had been revised today following the receipt of more detailed news.

Attack On Lae, Rabaul And Faisi

CANBEERA:—Sunday's "communique" states: "In successful attacks on enemy occupied positions at Lae (New Guinea) Rabaul (New Britain) and Faisi (Solomon Islands) the Allied air forces destroyed and damaged bombers on ground, attacked anti-aircraft gun positions, set fire to buildings and machine-gunned flying boats on water. From all these operations two of our aircraft are missing.

Lae was raided early Saturday morning by Allied bombers, escorted by fighters. A direct hit was probably damaged by a near enemy bombers on the ground. Another group of four aircraft was rpobably damaged by a near miss from one of our heavy bombs. Anti-aircraft gun positions were attacked and several probable hits are reported. Japanese ZERO fighters attempted interception, but were driven off after two had been damaged.

Aerodromes and shipping at Rabaul were attacked by another Allied force at about noon on Saturday. Buildings were set alight by bombs and machine-gun fire and fires were subsequently visible more than fifty miles out at sea. Moored flying boats were machine-gunned, three being damaged. Enemy personnel were also machine-gunned. Bombs were dropped on shipping in harbour, but the results of this attack have not yet been reported. During this raid Japanese ZERO fighters attacked our bombers, but were driven off after one enemy aircraft had been hit. It dived steeply, but was not seen to crash.

Wharves and sheds at Faisi were bombed on Saturday morning. Near misses are reported but damage was not fully observed".—Reuter.

JAPANESE SHIPS AT LAE BOMBED

8 Bombers Shot Down At Rabaul

LONDON, April 12.

A communique broadcast by the Sydney radio states: "American flying fortresses, escorted by Australian fighters, bombed Japanese ships, gun emplacements and buildings at Lae, yesterday. Our fighters shot down two Japanese 0-type aircraft, and damaged four others. A Japanese fuel dump was left burning.

Eight Japanese bombers and one fighter were destroyed on the ground in the Allied raid on Rabaul on Friday. Other enemy aircraft were damaged.

KOEPANG ATTACKED

While this raid was being made other Allied planes were attacking Koepang, where several hits were scored on buildings and fires started. One heavy Japanese bomber was sent crashing into the jungle and another fighter was probably shot down over Port Moresby on Friday. Seven Japanese bombers and six fighters made the attack from 30,000 feet. Allied fighters chased them. The damage was negligible and there were no casualties".—Reuter.

INDIA DESIRES DOUBLE FREEDOM

Sir Geo. Schuster Shows Way India Will Listen

LONDON, April 11.

Sir George Schuster, the eminent authority on Indian affairs, who was for six years the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council and whose great work "India and Democracy" just published is one of the most instructive and objective analytical surveys of the cross currents in India's present-day problems, says:—

There is deep disappointment at the breakdown of India's negotiations. But if the truth is rightly understood the honest effort made can be fruitful of good. Some of the details have been confusing. It has not really been a matter of detail or nicely-worded formula. Underneath all this, fundamental principles and deep-seated difficulties have been involved and essentially the difficulties have been rather between the Indians themselves than between Britain and India.

If there were a United India to deal with, the road to Indian Self-Government would be straight and clear. The British have long been committed to do all they could to open that road. The question has been not whether India was to have free Self-Government but how to set up a democratic Government which would work fairly in a country where there is not a single homogeneous community, but a people deeply divided by racial, religious and communal differences, so that a bare majority rule would be not rule by the majority in the community, but rather a domination by the majority community over the minority.

If we keep this in mind we can understand the recent negotiations. The British in effect have said: If effective constitutional responsibility which we have hitherto carried is to be transferred to Indian hands that can only be done on the foundation of a fairly balanced constitution with safeguards including freedom to contract out, for minority communities. We want Indians to settle that foundation themselves as soon as possible, but it is a complicated business which cannot be worked out with the enemy at the gate.

FREE TO SETTLE OWN DESTINY.

Continuing Sir George said:

"An unqualified undertaking that India shall be free to settle her own destiny has been made clear beyond the possibility of misunderstanding. British authority must now fulfil the responsibilities which it carries by giving India a strong and effective lead in the war. The past has shown that in spite of political controversy a great majority of the Indian people are ready to follow that lead. Their support will continue. And beyond this it is not too much to hope that Pandit Nehru, whose recent expression many of us greatefully acknowledge, will with other leaders use his influence actively in awakening the Indian people to the call of their desperate emergency, even though they may retain the freedom to watch and criticise the Government. These things stand clear on the surface, but underneath lies a deeper lesson. An ultimate solution of the Indian problem depends on the result of this war and its aftermath.

WHAT FREEDOM MEANS.

India desires a double freedom—freedom as a nation and a way of life which gives freedom to her individual citizens. These are freedoms for which in democracies are all fighting. But we have all got to learn too that freedom whether for nations or for individuals cannot be secure unless it is used in co-operation for common purposes. If when this war is over we and the Western Democracies can practise that doctrine ourselves we shall be on strong ground for preaching it to India, and there is a chance that India will listen".—Reuter

SIR MD. YAKUB SORRY BUT NOT SURPRISED

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 11.

On being informed of the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' Mission, Sir Mohd. Yakub, member, Council of State, said: I am sorry but not surprised. No scheme of democracy of western type can be expected to give satisfaction to any political body and nationalities in India."

CITY LEADERS DEPLORE CRIPPS' FAILURE

Husseinbhoy Suggests Joint Conference Of Party Leaders As Way Out Of Deadlock

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The breakdown of the negotiations between Sir Stafford Cripps representing the British War Cabinet and the leaders of the Indian National Congress and other parties is universally regretted by all sections of political opinion in the city.

While Mr. N. M. Joshi characterised the breakdown as a calamity of the first magnitude, Mr. Munshi called it a catastrophe for the cause of Democracy the world over. Mr. Joshi while not willing to apportion blame, was of the view that a united Executive Council consisting of representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League could have had its way, whatever the legal powers of the Viceroy might be.

While the spokesmen of the Muslim League do not desire to express any opinion at this stage, Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji representing independent Muslim opinion, in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", suggested that another attempt should be made by calling a joint conference of representatives of the chief political parties.

What Next? Asks Joshi

Mr. N. M. Joshi in the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" said:—"The failure of the negotiations between Sir Stafford Cripps and the Indian leaders at Delhi is a calamity of the first magnitude. Although Sir Stafford has failed to achieve his object, India owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for making a great effort in the interests of the defence and freedom of India.

"His failure which is due to deep rooted mutual distrust between India and Great Britain is no discredit to him. I still feel that a compromise between the British Government and the Indian leaders was practicable and should have been made.

"I have no doubt that a United Executive Council fully representative of the Congress and the Muslim League could be depended upon to secure the enforcement of its will in the policy and administration of the Government of India in all matters, including defence and thus become a truly national Government of India, whether the Viceroy had agreed or not to surrender his powers formally.

"Not only is there nothing wrong in the national cabinet making a judicious use of their power of resignation in securing acceptance by the Viceroy of their policy and actions, but history teaches us that constitutional responsibility has been realised and established in most democracies by the use of this power of resignation.

"There is no use trying to apportion blame for the failure of the negotiations between different parties. We have now to consider what next?"

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa said:—"Personally, I regret that the negotiations have broken down. Who could have helped being happy at the prospect of the transfer of real power to the people of India from the hands of a foreign Government in the most non-violent way imaginable even at this late hour. But for the present that has not happened I would like to believe that whatever may be the reaction of the parties concerned, every one will take the result in these dangerous times without recrimination or resentment and still pursue the path of present duty without anger. May all so speak or act as to avoid bitterness in this hour of trial of our country."

Blow To Democracy

Mr. K. M. Munshi said:—"The failure of the Cripps' Mission is a first class catastrophe for the cause of Democracy the world over. The redeeming feature is that the negotiations were conducted in a spirit of extreme friendliness showing that there was a common desire to fight the menace of an invasion of India."

Suggestion To Cripps

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji said:—"I am very sorry to hear about the breakdown of the Delhi talks. I wish both the League and Congress leaders had met before sending a reply to Sir Stafford. If this procedure is followed even now we will have ample opportunity to save the country. I should certainly ask Sir Stafford Cripps once again, in the interests of both England and India to have a conference of a few selected representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League and a sprinkling of independent persons who would try to remove all misunderstanding."

Britain's Short-sighted Policy

PESHAWAR, April 12.

Commenting on the breakdown of the negotiations between the Indian National Congress and the Government, Khan Ali Gul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, said:—

"We may not welcome the breakdown of the negotiations between the Indian political parties and Sir Stafford Cripps, but we are sincerely convinced of the short-sighted policy of the British Government regarding India's future. Britain did extend the hand of friendship but not with the open palm. The objections to the British proposals raised by the Congress Working Committee are genuine, and every freedom-loving Indian will support them."—United Press.

Restraint Order On Congressman

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, has been served with an order by the Government of Bengal under the Defence of India Rules, directing him "not to deliver any speech, or otherwise take part in any procession, meeting or assembly" in the town and suburbs of Calcutta. The order will remain in force for one year.—A. P.

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI CHARITIES: During the year 1941 Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Rao Saheb Maganlal D. Khakhar and Messrs. Hiralal M. Munshi, and Pranjivandas Mohandas Goradia were the Trustees of the above Charities. On the 1st January 1941 the Trustees had with them a balance of Rs. 3,65,908-5-9 adding to this Rs. 89,702-5-10 as received by way of rents of the Trust properties, interest on Government Securities, deposits received from Boarders, tenants, and for the use of the Wari the total income comes to Rs. 4,55,610-11-7. Deducting from this, Rs. 75,567-15-2 spent for the Boarding Institution, payments to widows and Orphans, Sadavarat annuity to Shree Gokulnathji temple at Mangrol, taxes, insurance premia, return of deposits to tenants, boarders, there was a net balance of Rs. 3,80,042-12-5 on 31st December 1941 of which Rs. 3,50,325-10-9 have been invested in Government Securities.

Thus there was a net balance of Rs. 14,134-6-8 during the year under Report and the Trustees hold Government Securities of the face value of Rupees Four lacs and ten thousand.

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The Bombay Chronicle

REJECTED

The failure of the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps will naturally cause profound disappointment all over India and among the Allies in general. But the rejection of his final proposals by all the important parties in the country was inevitable. So far as the present is concerned, they conferred no real power and responsibility on the people, too much being left to the discretion of the Viceroy. And in respect of Defence, which is the most vital department in the present crisis, the powers given to India were too inadequate to enable her to shoulder her terrible responsibility. As regards the proposals for the future, too there were fundamental objections to them. But final decisions thereon could well have been postponed if there were a settlement on the more urgent problem of immediate changes. As Sir Stafford has refused to concede almost the unanimous demands of the people, his whole scheme has been rejected by all the principal parties.

Congress Readiness For Compromise

When the Cripps scheme was published a fortnight ago, it was found utterly unacceptable in its draft form. But the talks with Sir Stafford gave one the impression that substantial changes therein would be possible. To facilitate a settlement the Congress went far to minimise the differences. The proposals for the future had many objectionable features calculated to destroy the unity and integrity of the country, to spread in it a net-work of Ulsters. The leaders of the Hindu Mahasabha and various other bodies like the Liberal Federation and the Non-Party Conference strongly condemned these features and many declared their determination to resist them at all cost. In the face of much misrepresentation the Congress, while uncompromisingly opposing the disruptive tendencies in question, expressed its readiness to postpone the consideration of the whole problem of the future, in the consciousness that if a National Government could be formed immediately, it would be able to devise and implement a more acceptable procedure for a Constituent Assembly. Touching on this point in his letter to Sir Stafford, the Congress President said: "The over-riding problem before all of us, and more especialy before all Indians, is the Defence of the country from aggression and invasion, the future, important as it is will depend on what happens in the next few months and years. We were, therefore, prepared to do without any assurances for this uncertain future, hoping that through our sacrifices in the defence of our country, we would lay the solid and enduring foundations for a free and independent India. We concentrated, therefore, on the present." Opinions may well vary on the merits of a decision to forego all guarantees about the future while participating in the horrors of war. But the decision demonstrates the extreme anxiety of Congress to reach a settlement. It concentrated its attention on the question of immediate changes.

Progressive Deteriotation

The generally accepted aim in these changes is to rouse the people to battle fervour and to induce them to make all kinds of sacrifices. Common knowledge of human nature and recent history should convince one that people can court such sacrifices only for a great cause like freedom and democracy, when they know they *are* free and can retain their freedom by fighting for all they are worth. It is this knowledge that made all parties in India demand the immediate transfer of real power to Indians in all departments, particularly in Defence. But as the last resolution of the Congress Working Committee observes: "The British War Cabinet's proposals are vague and altogether incomplete, and it would appear that no vital changes in the present structure are contemplated. It has been made clear that the defence of India will in any event remain under British control." As regards changes in general Sir Stafford said in his letter of April 7 to the Congress President: "It is impossible to make any in the existing Constitution during the period of hostilities." To this the President rightly replied: "Every thing that helps in the war not only can be but must be done, and done with speed. That is the only way to carry on to win a war. No complicated enactments are necessary. A recognition of India's freedom and right to self-determination could easily be made, if it was so wished, together with certain other consequential but important changes. The rest can be left to future arrangements and adjustments. I might remind you that the British Prime Minister actually proposed a union of France and England on the eve of the fall of France. No greater or more fundamental change could be imagined, and this was suggested at a period of grave crisis and peril. War accelerates change. It does not fit in with static conceptions." Moreover, much could be done through a Gentlemen's Agreement and convention. It appears from the following lines in the President's last letter to Sir Stafford that at an early stage of the negotiation the Congress demand was accepted in substance: "What we were told in our very first talk with you is now denied or explained away. You told me then that there would be a National Government which would function as a cabinet and that the position of the Viceroy would be analogous to that of the King in England *vis-a-vis* his cabinet. In regard to the India Office, you told me that you were surprised that no one had so far mentioned this important matter, and that the practical course was to have this attached or incorporated with the Dominions' Office. The whole of this picture which you sketched before us has now been completely shattered by what you told us during our last interview." As regards Defence in particular, after protracted negotiations, comparatively less important subjects were decided to be transferred and the important and decisive ones to be reserved. And this, in spite of the assurances given by the Working Committee that it had no desire to upset, in the middle of the war, the present military organization or arrangements and that the Commander-in-Chief would control the armed forces and would have full latitude in the carrying out of operations connected with the war. And the President could not accept a formula which was only a new set of words meaning the same thing. The Working Committee rightly remarks: "At any time defence is a vital subject: during war time it is all-important and covers almost every sphere of life and administration. To take away defence from the sphere of responsibility at this stage is to reduce that responsibility to a farce and a nullity and to make it perfectly clear that India is not going to be free in any way and her Government is not going to function as a free and independent Government during the pendency of the war."

There Must Be Settlement

In fact, Maulana Azad makes a definite charge against the British Government that there has been a definite deterioration in their attitude as the negotiations proceeded. This charge clearly proves that Sir Stafford Cripps was not a free agent in carrying on negotiations and that, at every stage, the obscurantist influences of New Delhi and Whitehall prevented a settlement. And the settlement having been effectively prevented, even Sir Stafford Cripps succumbed to the temptation of conjuring up the familiar bureaucratic bogey of "absolute dictatorship of the majority" in spite of the fact that the Congress had made it clear that it was not interested in itself gaining power but was interested in the Indian people as a whole having freedom and power and that it was prepared, once the willingness of the British Government to transfer power was unequivocally expressed, to discuss how the Cabinet should be formed and should function. The Congress President could, in the circumstances, only say: "We are convinced that if the British Government did not pursue a policy of encouraging disruption all of us, to whatever party or group we belonged, would be able to come together and find a common line of action. But, unhappily, even in this grave hour of peril, the British Government is unable to give up its wrecking policy. We are driven to the conclusion that it attaches more importance to holding on to its rule in India, as long as it can and promoting discord and disruption here with that end in view, than to an effective defence of India against the aggression and invasion that overhang us. To us, and to all Indians, the dominant consideration is the defence and safety of India, and it is by that test that we judge." No wonder even an Anglo-Indian paper like the "Statesmen" is moved to deplore the failure of the negotiations in the following words: "So long as the India Office and the Government of India draft the proposals no emissary can succeed and no effective effort will be made to cope with the hourly increasing danger to this country. "A clean sweep of personalities is needed. It is no use trying to carry on with the men who have wielded authority in the past. They did well according to their lights. But their lights are dim. Sir Stafford Cripps has been made a dupe, but the scheme will overreach itself." But, facing the greatest trial in their history, the Indian people have no bitterness in their hearts. Their immediate purpose is to secure the defence and safety of India. There can be no question of embarrassing the Government in their war effort. It would be like cutting one's nose to spite one's face. The people of India are in earnest in their determination to resist the aggressor in all ways open to them. The British Government, if they are wise and if they are to serve the cause of victory truly and well, must at once revise their attitude towards the united Indian demand and lose no time in coming to a settlement. We have no doubt public opinion in England and Allied countries as well as the clamant demand of war needs will soon compel them to adopt such a course. India also can mould the policy of the British Government to her will by the pressure of her own united determination. We wish during the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps the Congress and the League had come together and presented a united demand for wartime arrangements. That opportunity was, unfortunately, not seized. But it is still there. The menace of war almost within our gates, if nothing else, should lead to the mobilization of the forces of Congress and the League. Such mobilization is the call of patriotism and statesmanship and it will be irresistible.

Frankly Speaking

American Successes

Communiques issued by the U.S.A. Navy Department on Saturday and Sunday announce further substantial successes against the Japanese. A cruiser, an auxiliary cruiser, a destroyer and a submarine chaser were sunk and another cruiser damaged; two tankers, a transport and a freighter certainly sunk, another probably destroyed and a transport damaged These achievements by American submarines are the best features of the war against Japan. Since December 7, the toll that American Naval forces alone have taken of Japan's shipping and her navy must now exceed 150 in destroyed and damaged It works out at more than one ship a day which is a record comparable to that of German U-boats in their most successful periods This figure does not include the successes of American flying fortresses which, too, have been considerable. Japan is clearly paying an increasingly heavy, indeed, crippling, price for her expansion in the South West Pacific. Unfortunately, however, the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal is far from gratifying.

A Neglected Air Front

American factories, it is authentically stated, are now turning out aircraft at the rate of 3,300 a month. This figure, along with British and Russian production, must now bring total Allied production to the level of that of the Axis and Japan. Indeed, it is possible that the Allies are already turning out more than their enemies. Very soon, the Ford Plants will begin mass production of heavy bombers, so that within the next three to six months Allied strength in the air must become definitely superior to that of Germany, Italy and Japan. But what is more important and urgent is the problem of distribution. The Americans are now beginning to carry out their promise to Russia according to the Moscow schedule. And we have no doubt that between them Mr. Curtin and General MacArthur will get the maximum number of planes possible for the Australian front. But it is difficult to understand why no fewer than 25 aircraft are being ferried daily across the Atlantic to Britain. The British do not need them and on the other hand they can be utilised infinitely better if diverted to India and China. It is rather painfully surprising to feel that the Indo-Chinese front is regarded as less vital than the British or the Australian.

Its Vital Importance

And both China and India have a vital place in the strategy of the United Nations. In the present circumstances China alone can provide bases for the bombing of Japan. And this bombing can be carried out now, unless that famous U. S. A. aeronautical authority, Major Seversky, does not know what he is talking about. It is very obviously necessary, too. As to India—which includes Burma—this front has got to be held if the Germans and Japanese are not to be allowed to join hands, across land and sea. Owing to British naval and military weakness, effective defence is possible only through air strength. We have seen how the Japanese have progressed and are still progressing in Burma mainly through their command of the air. So long as that command is not successfully challenged, so long will the seriousness of the situation in Burma continue to grow worse. Nor can the Japanese sea menace be dealt with except by heavy bombers which did so much in the Netherlands East Indies and which are almost exclusively responsible for halting the Japanese advance to Australia, America and Britain cannot afford a strong force of submarines to operate in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. But they can certainly afford to base a strong striking force of Flying Fortress and other heavy bombers on India.

Nazi Losses In Russia

In an article in the "Izvestia," M. Kalinin, the President of the U.S.S.R., reveals that between 200,000 to 300,000 Germans have been put out of action on the Russian front during the winter. And it is not unreasonable to believe that, thanks to the Red Army's winter offensive which compelled the Germans to fight hard when they had hoped to rest, the Nazis must have suffered 700,000 to 300,000 casualties in killed and wounded. They have thus lost nearly a million of their crack troops who would have been of immense service to Herr Hitler in his spring campaign. Moreover, M. Kalinin gives the very good news that the Germans have lost air superiority and that the tank strength of both sides was now very nearly equal. The Red Army can thus look forward to meet Herr Hitler's much advertised spring offensive with a good measure of confidence. But there are a number of provisos attached to this. The first is that America and Britain keep up a continuous stream of supplies to Russia The second is that the Germans are not allowed to transfer air fleets and panzer divisions from other actual and potential theatres of war to the Russian front. Malta, Middle East and the R.A.F in Britain can achieve the first condition. But as to the second, Britain will have to embark on more aggressive activities than she has hitherto shown any inclination of doing.

Commons Time-Table

NO DEBATE ON INDIA TILL CRIPPS' RETURN: SECRET SESSION ON WAR: DISAPPOINTMENT ON TRAGIC FAILURE OF SIR STAFFORD'S MISSION

LONDON, April 12.

When Parliament reassembles after Easter, there will not, according to present indications, be an immediate debate in either House on India, writes Reuter's political correspondent. The view appears to be that it is better to wait for such a debate until Sir Stafford Cripps returns, when he can give the Commons a first hand account of all that has taken place. The very full statement already made on the position suggests that there is little for Government to add until Sir Stafford Cripp's returns

On the general war situation Mr. Churchill will make a short statement when the Commons reassembles. It is not thought that any debate will follow Sir Kingsley Wood's budget statement will be made on the following sitting day. A debate on the war situation is likely in the near future, but it may be held in a secret session.

* * *

Hopes Unrealised

The Congress rejection of the British draft proposals for India comes so near the resumption of Parliament after the Easter recess that political comment will probably be withheld until the House of Commons meets and the Government have offered such explanations as are not covered by Sir Stafford Cripps in his public statements this week, says Reuter's Parliamentary Correspondent. It is inevitable that there will be keen disappointment that the hopes of the past few days have not been realized.

COMMONS' REACTION

There is always the probability that a section of the members of Parliament will be disposed to blame the British Government for not going sufficiently far to meet the Congress, but the great majority of the Commons may be expected to be found regretting that the wide constitutional offer for the future has been swept into the background by a demand for immediate steps and pledges in regard to defence which no British Government could take or give out of hand at the present moment.

CONGRESS DEMAND

It is now apparent also that the minimum demands the Congress represent a call for substantial constitutional changes at once. There has been no sign in British political circles that any influential section of opinion regards that as reasonable or possible with the enemy at the gates of India. Therefore, the Government will expect to receive support for its attitude towards the Congress. At the same time this "failure" may have an indirect effect on the mood in which some members of Parliament will reassemble.

STRATEGY AGAIN

The additional losses and reverses in the Pacific and the related land areas already have stirred members. Once again questions are being asked about strategy, planning and production.

In such a mood the Commons will tend to be impatient of anything but the most direct evidence supporting the Government's attitude Consequently plain statements on all these questions are expected on the day of reassembling. A debate is not impossible particularly as the second and some subsequent sittings after the resumption will be given to the budget and its discussions.

* * *

Good Conscience

"The tragic disappointment of the hour need not be regarded as irreparable and must be faced without hysterics", declares Mr. J. L. Garvin writing on India in the "Sunday Express". He adds: "No word of angry ignorance should impugn the motives or brains either of the Congress or the Moslem League Britain's responsibility for firm guidance of India during the war is resumed with good conscience, clear mind, calm resolution and an unhesitating hand. There has been no parallel in any age for this supreme effort of the spirit of peace and conciliation amid the tumult and destruction of a War of Wars. That effort sought to conjure an agreement by consent out of seething contradictions and clenched antagonisms. Success would have refreshed all hopes and dreams of free mankind. Though there is a throwback for the time, the ideal never can be abandoned. Its purpose will be renewed."

* * *

Grave Disappointment

"The failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to India says the "Sunday Times", "comes as a grave disappointment but not, following recent indications of the Indian Congress' attitude, as a surprise. But the decision of the Congress need not be taken as final. The particular plan is withdrawn, but the policy behind it stands firm and negotiations may be renewed whenever India desires it".—Reuter.

DON'T ABANDON BOWS AND ARROWS

Tom Wintringham's Recipe For India's Guerillas To Fight Japs

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, April 10.

Great interest was shown in India at yesterday's meeting in which Mr. Tom Wintringham, military commentator, dealt at length on defence problems of India with special reference to guerilla warfare.

As Mr. Lionel Fielden, chairman, pointed out Mr. Wintringham as a practical man dealt in the most satisfactory manner with the practical subject which faces India to-day.

At the outset Mr. Wintringham said it was painful and utter folly for a civilised man, engaged in this form of warfare to settle disputes therein. Some of us participate but all of us will suffer from it deeper. Those concerned advocate on a large scale superform of fighting known as the guerilla, partisan or other such militia skirmishes by Home Guards, and commandos, which are being fought out in China, Russia, Yugoslavia, Dutch East Indies and Philippines. He could not say whether scorched earth should be applied to India, because he was not familiar with Indian conditions. However he advocated shifting of industries that are producing luxury goods He would not advocate, unless imperative, removal of industries dealing with munitions as they were needed for immediate use and the time wasted for evacuating them may affect the conduct of war.

ORGANISING RESISTANCE

Mr. Wintringham asserted that India has not such things as "non-fighting" races. All Indians are capable of fighting. Organisation of some form of Home Guard can give the Indians a way to take part in the defence of their own homes and hearths but the force is needed immediately even though arms of standard types are not yet avaliable to India. But Home Guards can be trained with shotguns and improved weapons and explosives.

BOWS AND ARROWS WILL DO

He expressed the opinion that India can produce tommyguns within three months, handgrenades within a matter of days. Although he did not advocate the use of bows and arrows, yet he could say that any primitive method would be useful to kill the Japanese simply, silently as at night if he ever lands on Indian soil. It is good even against modern panzer armies.

At the end of the meeting several Indians felt that the future National Government of India would do well to invite Mr. Wintringham to India. He would put his rich experiences of guerilla fighting and other military experiences at the disposal of the Indian people and help them to a large extent to organise commandos, Skirmishes, Guerillas, Militias, and Home Guards in different parts of India according to local conditions.

Tom. Wintringham suggested that it would serve India's interests best if she could obtain the services as instructors of well-trained military men from Russia, China, U.S.A. and Britain.

Of course from what I know of Wintringham, if he could be persuaded to visit India Wintringham would undertake such a mission only if there is a political settlement between Britain and India.

Sarkar's Advice To Businessmen

LAHORE, April 12.

A reorientation in some respects of the extremely individualistic outlook of our business men was urged by the Hon'ble Mr. N. R. Sarker, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, addressing the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

Dealing with individualistic outlook in business, trade and commerce, Mr. Sarker said that he believed that the time had come when businessmen should realise that they could no longer afford to look upon their individual business concern as an isolated unit, irrespective of considerations for other units and sections of the community as a whole. Under the present complexity of economic and social conditions what was needed most, he added, was a broader outlook.

Concluding, Mr. Sarker stressed the paramount need for alliance and co-operation not only among businessmen but also between them, the Government and the public at large particularly during the period of inevitable reconstruction after the ravages wrought by the war.

The meeting was preceded by a lunch where Mr. Sarker was the guest of honour.—A. P.

Halifax Says

"CONGRESS DOES NOT SPEAK FOR ENTIRE INDIA"

(From Our Correspondent.)

HOUSTON (Texas) April 12.

Interviewed regarding the collapse of New Delhi negotiations, Viscount Halifax said: "It must always be remembered that the Indian National Congress does not speak for the entire India. So far although we have had political trouble in India, we have been able to get into armed forces as many volunteers as we can equip. The only limitation has been the amount of equipment available."

He added that the war had no restrictive effect on the Indian industry. He found it difficult to see how Japan occupying a part of China, most of the Pacific Islands and much of Burma could have enough men to conquer and hold India's 400 millions. The Axis could increase war production only by taking workers from military forces, whereas the United Nations have not yet reached the peak output.

CODIFICATION OF HINDU LAW

BY JAL R. VIMADALAL

The Government of India appointed the Hindu Law Committee, 1941, in January last year in order to scan certain doubts and difficulties which had arisen in respect of the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act 1937. That Committee presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice B. N. Rau of the Calcutta High Court submitted its report in June. The crux of its recommendations is the need for the preparation of a complete code of Hindu Law beginning with the law of succession, followed by the law of marriage and then by the other topics of Hindu Law. The sources of Hindu Law, mixed up as they are with religious scriptures and immemorial custom, are so obscure that considerable difficulties arise in its administration by the courts, especially when European Judges are called upon to decide intricate questions of Hindu Law.

* * *

It is a matter of great satisfaction that this committee has boldly recommended codification as the only solution of the difficulties of a peacemeal legislation like the Hindu. Women's Right to Property Act, 1937, and the Amendment Act of 1938 pertaining to the same subject. Baroda has codified several branches of Hindu Law between 1905 and 1911 and since 1937 this enlightened State has a consolidated Hindu code, which, in the words of a retired Chief Justice of Baroda, has "proved a boon to the people."

* * *

It is not however suggested by means of codification to do away with the various schools of Hindu Law prevailing in the different parts of the country. The integrity of these various schools can be maintained by a carefully framed Code of which the aim should be "uniformity where possible and divergence where inevitable." Law should keep pace with the progress of society and our antiquated system of Hindu Law needs some reform in order to bring it in a line with public opinion. Codification will enable this to be done in so far as it is necessary without shattering the ancient structure of Hindu Law.

It is to be earnestly hoped that instead of half-hearted piecemeal legislation the Legislature will take this project of comprehensive codification to heart, for, as the committee state in their report, "it will be easier for the draftsman to see what he is doing if he deals, for example, with the whole law of succession than with isolated rules relating to the property rights of widows. This plan would also offer a better chance of agreed solutions on disputed points, for the larger the field the more room there is for compromise."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NEW YORK, April 12.

"The New York Post" speculating on General Marshall's mission to London says "though we have nothing whatever to base it on except a hunch, we will not be surprised if he turned up in India."—Reuter.

* * *

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad reveals that during the talk at G.H.Q. he felt they were interviewing not military experts but just expert politicians.

The Maulana's surprise was due to the fact that he didn't know General Wavell.

* * *

In his broadcast speech, Sir Stafford Cripps, we note, devoted himself to a critical analysis of the Congress attitude alone.

For once, the Qaid-e-Azam would not mind being ignored.

* * *

Lord Halifax has again very considerately explained to a perturbed American public that Congress doesn't count for much in India.

This is, of course, the noble and very Christian lord's opportunity. But he ought to have Colonel Johnson stopped from having further interviews with Jawaharlal.

* * *

By the way, Lord Halifax, too, omitted, like Sir Stafford Cripps, to mention the Muslim League.

Which, if you go deeper into the matter, is by no means surprising.

* * *

The President of the Ahmedabad Anjuman Himayat-ul-Ansar insists that the leader of the 45 million Momins is Mr. Zahiruddin and not Mr. Jinnah.

Too late brother. Mr. Jinnah has got what he wanted.

* * *

From the fact that in two days the A.V.G and R.A.F. shot down seventeen Japanese raiders and damaged several over an Allied aerodrome London circles deduce that British and Chinese troops are now receiving more air support.

Yes, but what do we deduce from the latest communique reporting Japanese air activities against forward troops?

* * *

Eleven more Japanese merchantships and warships have been announced on Saturday and Sunday, to have been sunk or damaged.

But—In the Pacific.

* * *

"Colonel Britton", the mysterious head of the 'V' Army, has warned his men and women in Europe not to go anywhere near a train, bus or tram on Tuesday We are pleasantly excited.

* * *

Officials at the White House have declined to comment on the visit of General Marshal to London but a higher official, to wit, Mr. Sumner Welles, very approvingly recalled M. Litvinov's demand to "smash Hitler now."

Once again, we are pleasantly excited.

* * *

It is announced that America's famous "Norden" bombsight still remains a secret from the Nazis.

Er—let us hope so.

* * *

Joiner (to new apprentice): "Well, have you sharpened all the tools?"

Apprentice. "Yes all but the saw. I haven't got all the gaps out of it yet!"

BRITISH PRESS REACTION

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 13.

Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement, "We have failed" confirmed reports which began coming here of the possibility of failure of the negotiations. Evening papers banner-lined the news as follows:—

"Mission fails—Cripps leaving for home to-morrow—We revert to previous position."

The "Evening News", the "Daily Mail's" evening paper, regards Congress rejection plan as due to lack of any sense of realism and upholds Sir Stafford's contention that a nominated Cabinet would "constitute absolute dictatorship of the majority and subject all minorities to a permanent and autocratic majority Cabinet."

The "Star," a Liberal paper, writes that the rejection by the Congress of British Government's proposals comes neither as a shock nor as a disaster. The paper does not consider the failure as a "catastrophic event that some have imagined." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's last speech is cited as proof that the failure of negotiations will not weaken the strength of resistance to Japanese aggression.

TRIBUTE TO JAWAHAR

The paper appreciates Pandit Nehru's part in these negotiations and says: 'He displayed prudence and restraint in comment." He played the part of a statesman.

The general public is disturbed seriously. Discussing the fateful news with the 'United Press of India' representative, an important member of the Labour Party Executive, recalled his last talk with Pandit Nehru and said: "On the same chair you are occupying was seated Pandit Nehru. I regard him as India's greatest man; he is like tempered steel. I feel terribly disappointed but would like to see Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jinnah and Sir Stafford Cripps come to London in the same plane and had face to face conversations with Mr. Churchill."

JAWAHAR REFUTES CRIPPS' CHARGE

He Felt Hurt When I Pointed Out His Proposals In Fact Were Amended August Offer, Says Nehru

(Continued From Page 1)

pulation. Over wide areas no army is present."

"It is our duty," the Pandit went on, "the Congressman's duty and the duty of other persons, to carry out this programme of self-protection and self-sufficiency to the utmost. It may be we would have to take up guerilla warfare. I don't know what the Congress may decide. But it is this foundation, and this organisation that we are building up that will ultimately help us to meet the present situation. My general advice is: 'Do not submit or surrender, do not give supplies, non-co-operate with the aggressor, embarrass him in every way. Fighting will be done by the armed forces.'

NEVER ANY MORE "MUNICH"

"There is a difference in the approach to the kind of resistance we have been offering to the British in India and our approach to resistance to a new invader. We submit to neither of course. But as you know for the last two and a half years we have expressed our sympathy with certain larger causes; we have expressed our desire to fight for those larger causes; we have also expressed our intense antipathy to Fascism and Nazism, to what the Japanese have done in China and Manchuria. And so far as our foreign outlook is concerned during the last many years, we have followed a definite line that influenced us immediately in regard to our attitude to this war.

Before the war we criticised the policy of appeasement in Munich. That outlook governs us to-day. I do feel definitely that it would be a tragedy for the world if Germany and Japan won this war and dominated this world. I don't want that to happen.

"I would have liked to play my part in this world drama more effectively.

"That was why I went to the utmost limit to come to terms with the British Government.

BR. v. JAP INVASION

"Our policy as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and others was not one of embarrassment, psychological embarrassment, of war effort. If our approach had not been one of sympathy, our attitude would have been one of direct embarrassment and we could have broken the whole war effort in India, both in regard to production and even in regard to the Army proper. We did not do that because of wider sympathy for the larger cause. While we wanted to dissociate ourselves from the activities of the British Government, nevertheless we did not embarrass.

"In regard to Japanese invasion, we are out to embarrass them to the utmost. There is a difference, because there is a difference between a new invasion and old. But there is another difference also.

"So far as I am concerned in spite of the language of high authority it uses, the British invasion is a played-out affair and the new invasion may not be a play-out affair.

"But ultimately our attitude is governed by our ideological sympathy with certain causes. It is a hateful notion that after five years of war, China should be defeated. It is a hateful notion that Russia, which represents certain human values, which means a great deal to human civilisation, should be defeated.

India Must Survive

"But ultimately, naturally, I have to judge every question from the Indian viewpoint. If India perishes, I must say—selfishly, if you like to call it—it does not do me any good if other nations survive.

"So far as I know India, and I know it tolerably well, the major sentiment in India naturally is one of hostility to the British in India. You cannot root out 150 years of past history and all that has happened in those years. It has sunk deep down into the Indian soul. Suppose we had come to an agreement and had to convert, to change, that sentiment suddenly, we could have done it if we could have given a sensation of freedom to the people of India.

SLAVE MENTALITY WON'T DO

"The fundamental factor to-day is distrust or dislike of the British Government. It is not pro-Japanese sentiment. It is anti-British sentiment. That may occasionally lead individuals to pro-Japanese expression of views. This is short-sighted. It is a slave's sentiment, a slave's way of thinking, to imagine that to get rid of one person who is dominating us, we can expect another person to help us and not dominate us later.

"Freedom ought not to think that way. It distresses me that any Indian should talk of the Japanese liberating India. The whole past history of Japan has been one of dominating others. Japan comes here either for imperialist reasons straightout or to fight with the British Government.. Anyhow, whatever the reason, if it comes here it does not come here to liberate."

If Bose Heads Invasion?

If an army comes here under the leadership of Subhas Bose, what should be our reaction to it, was the next question.

Before answering the question, the Pandit referred to the differences between Mr. Bose and the Congress and said "I do not frankly doubt the "bona fides" of Mr. Bose. I think he has come to the conclusion which I think is wrong, but nevertheless a conclusion which he thinks is for the good of India. We parted company with him many years ago. We have drifted further apart and to-day we are very far apart. It is not good enough for me, because of my past friendship, because I do not challenge his motives, it is not good enough for me not to realise that the way he has chosen is utterly wrong, a way which we not only cannot accept but must oppose, if it takes shape. Because any force that may come from outside, it really comes as a dummy force under Japanese control. In effect it helps the invader. It may help under the mistaken notion that the invader will play fair. It is a bad thing psychologically for the Indian masses to think in terms of being liberated by an outside agency."

"I think," he continued, "it is the job and function of every Indian to be in India to-day, to face the dangers and risks, whatever might happen in India."

NEHRU WON'T GO TO AMERICA

The Pandit referred in this connection to a suggestion made by Col. Johnson that he would be glad if the Pandit could go to America on a brief visit. The Pandit said he had decided not to go at a time of national peril like the present.

BOSE ALLIED WITH AXIS?

Replying to a further question about Mr. Bose's possible intentions, Pandit Nehru said he did not know them but added: "One thing seems to be obvious How Mr. Bose will function I cannot say but presuming the authenticity of the broadcasts, he has taken up a certain position of friendship and alliance with the Axis Powers and from that certain consequences naturally follow. I think it is justifiable on the basis of those broadcasts, which presumably are his, to come to the conclusion that he has allied himself with the Axis Powers, on what conditions and terms I cannot say."

How could the United Nations help India Now?

Pandit Nehru replied: "The best thing they can do is to acknowledge India as an independent nation. I am prepared to welcome help and assistance from any nation or nations, if they are prepared to recognise India as an independent nation. That is all that I desire. I am quite convinced that America would like real popular war effort in India."

JAWAHAR WON'T AGREE WITH MAHATMA.

"I don't agree with Mahatmaji" He declared, replying to a question about 'scorched earth'. He added: 'Although I have given that straight answer, it is not a complete answer. I have no doubt that if I was the National Government, I would have burnt and destroyed everything that would help the enemy, not caring whose private property it was. But I am afraid that the British Government as constituted to-day, if it follows the policy, it is going to follow it in a wrong and perverted way, thinking partly of hampering the Japanese but of hampering India a great deal. Therefore, I am not prepared to trust to their 'scorched earth' policy."

The Pandit explained that there were many ways of getting over the loss consequent on the adoption of a 'scorched earth' policy and referred to the insurance scheme in Britain. He also declared that there should be a Government guarantee—may be, America might come into the picture—that every help would be given to rebuild industry as it was, if not better than it was.

'Swallowed Many A Bitter Pills'

Earlier at the conference Pandit Nehru gave a review of the negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps and said: "It is true that we took a fortnight or more in these discussions. That surely indicates our extreme desire not to break, but to come to some kind of settlement, which is honourable."

"To-day", he said, "the dominant factor is the imminent peril to India, and I want you to appreciate what I say. We agreed to things which in the last twenty-two years we would never have dreamt of agreeing to or coming near. In these twenty-two years we have stood for something. Not only the Congress but vast numbers of people outside the formal folds of the Congress, even communal organisations have demanded independence.

For the first time in these twenty-two years, I swallowed many a bitter pill, when I said I was prepared to agree to many things so as somehow to come to an agreement.

MILITARY WAY V. PEOPLES' WAY

"I did want to throw all my sympathy and all the energy I possess in the organisation of the Defence of India. In my conception of the defence of India, I wanted hundreds of millions of Indians in the army. It was not a conception of just an army functioning but of every man and woman doing something for war, making it a popular war, of our carrying on defence even if the trained armies in the field failed.

The military way is to fight as long as you can and when you feel you have lost the battle to surrender. The popular conception of resistance is no surrender, whether the soldiers die or live. That is the conception that China has given us, the conception largely seen in Russia. THAT IS THE CONCEPTION WE WANT IN INDIA."

Britain Wants No Citizen Army?

The conception, he said, was one of developing a citizen army or militia. "To the last moment" said the Pandit, "it was not clear whether we could, even if we had agreed to join the Government, we could develop a citizen army. What we were ultimately told was that the matter would lie within the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief and that he would not come in the way, that in certain circumstances the Commander-in-Chief would agree. If he did not agree we had always the option to resign, we were told. That is not the way to bring about any arrangement or settlement.

"The whole approach was one of lighting a spark in hundreds of millions of minds in India. It was not an easy responsibility for anyone to undertake. Nevertheless we felt that circumstances demanded it and whatever our grievances with the British Government, whatever the past history of our relations, we could not allow that to come in the way of what we considered duty to our country at present. The only thing that troubled us all the time was: Can we discharge that duty? Can we make India hum as an organised unit of resistance, making people feel this is their war?

SIR STAFFORD IS AN ENGLISHMAN

'And for Sir Stafford to say that we were bargaining and using the language of the market place or of the pettyfogging lawyer shows that Sir Stafford, I regret to say, considers as most British statesman consider, the whole question from the standpoint which in this wide world is peculiar only to England, a singularly complaisant attitude that they alone are right and those who are against them are not only in the wrong but damnably wrong."

"But for our great desire to have a settlement", declared the Pandit," the thing would have broken down in an earlier stage."

After dealing with the various formulae which were discussed about defence and reiterating that the illustrative Lists of Subjects to be brought under the control of the Indian Defence member were not given, the Pandit said that the Working Committee decided that carrying on correspondence was taking up too much time and the time had arrived when the matter should be settled by a personal interview. It was at that stage that Maulana Azad and he had their last interview with Sir Stafford Cripps.

"If," said the Pandit, "you had asked me before that interview what exactly the position was, it would have been difficult for me to say but I would have said there was a 75 per cent. chance of an agreement coming."

No "Indian Army" At All

In the last interview, he said, they discussed the last Defence formula and other matters. "And, we were really astonished that all the premises and assumptions which we had had in our mind for ten days and which we had been arguing, had no foundation. When we pressed him to give a list of subjects, he referred us to the Army Manual. He went into a long disquisition as to how the Indian Army became what it was, under whose control it was.

"He made it clear this was not an Indian Army at all but an outgrowth and an offshoot of the British Army, entirely controlled by the Imperial Staff in England, whose agent the Commander-in-Chief is.

"Whatever their present conception was, I tried to point out to him that it was quite essential so far as the Indian Army was concerned, it must be looked upon by the Indian people as a National Army."

THAT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

The Pandit went on to narrate how a person who had become a German prisoner and had managed to escape told him and others what the Germans thought of the Indian troops, how much they had been struck by their courage and efficiency in action. "It is a magnificent army. What could we not do, if we had such people to draw upon," said the Germans. "If they fight like this in a mercenary way, how much better would they fight if they thought they were fighting for their own freedom?" It was a fact, declared Pandit Nehru. It was really a question of psychological approach.

GET RID OF SINDBAD

Referring to the production of arms in India, Pandit Nehru declared that that was not a difficulty which would come in our way. "I speak with perfect confidence because the situation in India is infinitely better than what prevailed in China

'The output of Indian factories can be doubled or trebled to-day, if it did not have the ancient structure of the Government of India sitting on top of its chest.

He commented on the "lack-a-daisical" way in which the Government of India was carrying on and asked: "Does anybody feel that in the Government of India high officers, there is any sense of strain which keeps them in a state of nervous tension all the time?"

Continuing his account of what happened at the last interview with Sir Stafford Cripps, the Pandit said. "Sir Stafford made it perfectly clear to us that there would be no essential change legal or even because of any conventions to begin with, between the position of the Viceroy's Council to-day and the position of the Viceroy's Council to-morrow when it came into existence."

Sir Stafford at that interview rigidly excluded words such as Cabinet and Ministers, and National Government.

WAS CRIPPS PULLED UP?

Asked what he thought was the reason for the change in Sir Stafford's attitude, the Pandit said Sir Stafford might have used words and phrases in a sense different from ours or he might have been pulled up by his "senior partners" in England. "It was obvious that there had been some trouble between him and others —others, not us."

"We went on agreeing to things after things", said the Pandit "because of the immediate pressure of events. We even conceded that it might continue to be called the Viceroy's Executive Council and not a Cabinet but we wanted to know the conventions that must govern the Council. Sir Stafford said he was totally unable to say anything on the subject, because it lay wholly at the discretion of the Viceroy. It was for us Indians to go to the Viceroy later on and discuss the matter with him and Sir Stafford was sure His Excellency would take a reasonable view of it."

REPETITION OF AUGUST OFFER

"For the present", the Pandit continued, "the whole thing comes down to this that we agree to join the Viceroy's Council practically unconditionally, except for the very vague background of what would happen in the future."

"The picture he (Cripps) put forward to us was really the August Offer repeated with minor changes. When I mentioned that to him he was very hurt."

"I want to make it perfectly clear" said the Pandit, after criticising some of the features of the schemes such as the arrangements for forming the constitution-making body,

"that throughout our talks and letters, there was no reference at all at any stage in the slightest degree to the question of majority rule, because much as we disliked it, we accepted the idea of a Composite Cabinet formed from different groups representing different ideologies in the country, some coming from the Congress, others from the Muslim League and from the Hindu Mahasabha and Sikhs.

We accepted that although it was a thing which would have made the functioning the National Government very difficult."

CONGRESS THOUGHT IN TERMS OF NATION

"At no stage", he continued, "did we discuss the number of any group in the Council. It was important but we did not discuss it, because we speaking on behalf of the Congress never laid stress on Congress having this or that. We wanted no power for the Congress. We always talked in terms of what the National Government would have, whoever may be there and whatever numbers it may consist of. We talked of it as a group and of what power that group should have.

"The communal issue in any form was never discussed except that Sir Stafford Cripps often repeated one formula, that he was only concerned with agreement between three groups in India, the British Government, the Congress and the Muslim League. He did not care whether others agreed or not but if any of these three did not agree the scheme fell through."

"Amazing And Fantastic Nonsense"

"For the first time", he went on, "this question was definitely emphasised by Sir Stafford Cripps in his letter dated April 10, in which he used the phrase 'tyrannical rule of the majority.'

"Now, for an eminent lawyer and constitutionalist like Sir Stafford to use these phrases in this manner is extraordinary. We were thinking in terms really, not even of a Legislature, but of a Cabinet consisting of fifteen persons. What the proportions in that Cabinet may be we never discussed. Suppose there was the so-called Congress majority in it, though as far as I can gather the Congress was not thinking on those lines. But his mind was continually functioning, balancing the different communal factors. Suppose, then, in a Cabinet of fifteen there was a Congress majority of eight or nine. Now, Cabinets, if they are to function at all cannot function and do not function, especially in war time, by bare majority. You must have a certain homogeneity or common outlook. Otherwise the Cabinet may break up.

Sir Stafford has been continually reminding us of the ultimate sanction of resignation. If we had that ultimate sanction, so also every group in that Cabinet had that ultimate sanction, so, to talk of the tyranny of the majority is amazing and fantastic nonsense."

'HINDUSTAN TIMES' IS HINDU PRESS—TO STAFFORD!

"In one his letters," said the Pandit, "Sir Stafford mentioned he had seen something or other in the Hindu Press. When further questioned, he said he meant the 'Hindustan Times.' That in itself shows how he was continually thinking in terms in regard to every matter in terms of Hindu and Moslem, which even Mr. Jinnah does not do."

COMPLETE UNANIMITY

"I want to remove a misapprehension", said the Pandit. "I am in complete and whole-hearted agreement with every word that has been said by the Congress Working Committee in its resolution and letters subsequently written by the President to Sir Stafford Cripps on this subject."

Pandit Nehru observed he could not conceive of Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Savarkar really disagreeing with anything that the Congress had said to Sir Stafford in regard to the proposals for the immediate present.

JAWAHAR REFUTES CRIPPS' STATEMENT

Pandit Nehru refuted the statement made by Sir Stafford in one of his letters that the Working Committee had agreed that there could not be any constitutional changes till the war was over.

When he said that, the Congress President in reply stated that they did not agree. They thought that constitutional changes were possible but that they were not asking for those changes now. "We said we do not recognise any difficulty about it. Nevertheless, we are not entering into an argument about that because we are concerned with wartime National Government of India."—A. P.

WAR, CHINA'S BLESSING IN DISGUISE?

Unity Achieved: Million Skilled Fighters Being Trained

SYDNEY, April 11.

"CHINA REALISING THE NECESSITY OF MEETING FORCE WITH FORCE HAS TRAINED AN ARMY OF ONE MILLION SKILLED FIGHTERS."

Thus declared Mr. Tuan, the Consul-General of China, in a speech at the annual meeting of the Chinese National Party. "No aggressor nation will dare to attack us after this war," Mr. Tuan continued. War had given China complete political unity. It had effected a tremendous change in Chinese outlook. War had advanced China's industrial progress 50 years.—Reuter.

HIT AXIS HARD

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The necessity of hitting the Axis on every front as hard and as often as possible was emphasised by Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State at a Press Conference. He was replying to questions suggesting that General Marshal was in England to urge the British to open a second front. Mr. Welles added that M Litvinoff had raised a very important point in his Philadelphia speech on Friday when he said "Smash Hitler now."—Reuter.

NO RELIEF FOR ASALALI FARMERS

Commissioner Orders Recovery Of Riot Tax

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 11.

The Commissioner of the Northern Division has rejected the appeal of Asalali farmers asking for relief in 'anawari' and refused to grant relief in the proposed 'anawari' by officers.

The Commissioner has finally ordered the recovery of Riot Tax of Rs. 18,93,745 instead of 19,38,822 after accepting claims of insurance companies and asked the imposition of 1-2/3 water rate on the citizens of Ahmedabad through Ahmedabad Municipality.

R. A. F. RAIDS ON GERMANY

1,000 Tons Of Bombs Dropped On Rhineland, Ruhr And Other Parts

LONDON, April 12.

During four nights this week about 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on the Rhineland, the Ruhr and other parts of Western Germany, says the Air Ministry News Service. Bad weather prevented operations on the other two nights. Bombs fell at an average of one ton per minute while the attacks were on.

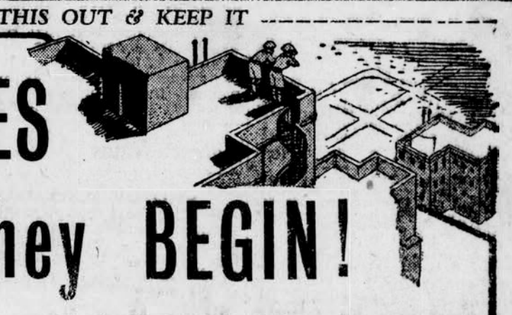
Much of the damage to the German war effort in these attacks will never show in photographs brought back—damage to mines, curtailment of sleeping and working hours and apprehensive rumours that spread through Germany when British bombers have been out in force.—Reuter.

TWO MAJOR NAZI RAIDS ON MALTA

MALTA:—The German air force made two major raids on Malta on Saturday according to a communique issued in Malta. Bombers in waves approached from different directions and bombed the harbour and aerodromes. The aerodrome was also machine-gunned.

It is officially stated that the Luftwaffe made two major attacks on Malta on Saturday, the first at lunch-time and the second was still in progress at 19-45 hours.—Reuter.

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT



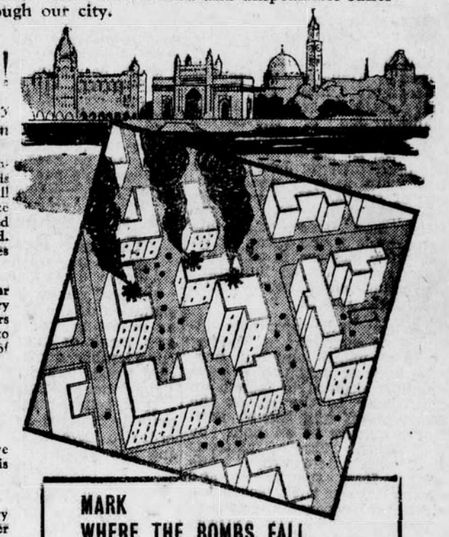
STOP FIRES before they BEGIN!

IF we in Bombay are to secure ourselves from the devastation of widespread flames, we must learn from the expetience of cities which have borne fire-bombing. Madrid, Chungking and London endured terrible destruction and suffering until their housetops were covered with fire-watchers. Guernica, Warsaw and Rotterdam were wiped out partly because they did not know that bombs must be watched for and fires fought within minutes.

We know what we must do in Bombay, and we have time to do it. We shall have only ourselves to blame if thousands of homes are wrecked and unspeakable suffering caused by fire racing unchecked through our city.

BOMBAY MUST NOT BURN!

We can stop 90% of fires from incendiary bombs or shells by proper organisation



A SINGLE bomber can carry a thousand incendiary bombs of the usual 2¼ lb. type. It is estimated that at least 75 of these must fall where they can start fires: this is actual experience in Europe. In the tropical climate and the packed streets of Bombay, more fires must be anticipated. The Fire Service could not put out so many fires at once.

To save your possessions and perhaps your family, you must be ready to tackle incendiary bombs before they start fires. 75,000 fire-watchers and fire-fighters must be trained and be ready to find and stamp out fires within a few minutes of each bomb having fallen.

INSURING THE LIFE OF BOMBAY

In every House: **So that everyone will have the means of putting out fire bombs within his reach:**

1 ***Free Sandbags*** **will be issued to every house, according to its floor area. Whoever occupies the house (or the landlord if there are two or more tenants) must have the sandbags ready for action.**

2 ***Buckets of Water*** **—or other open containers, ready filled, must always be kept ready, at least two on each floor. In buildings let to tenants, the landlord is responsible for providing buckets.**

Every family should have all empty containers filled with water. Try to have at least one in every room. At least one of your family should know how to deal with fire bombs.

In every Street: **Volunteers are being called for to train as fire-watching and fire-fighting parties. For complete protection of the City, every group of buildings needs its fire-watcher throughout a raid, posted on the roof or as near as possible, and in close contact with his trained fire-fighters below.**

MARK WHERE THE BOMBS FALL

It is only a matter of seconds for the fire-watcher to guide the fire-fighters below to the exact spot where the bomb is starting to burn. It need then be only a few minutes till they have it under control—smothered with sand, and its power to spread flames destroyed. In that short time no greater blaze can begin than will be stopped with a few buckets of water.

HOW TO PREPARE

There are many things you will want to know, and you will have a little to learn before you are one of the best of Bombay's citizens, ready to look after yourself and the helpless majority. Many questions will occur to you:

From whom and where can I get the free sandbags?

Where, exactly should I keep them in my house?

Who will show me how to tackle fire-bombs and to put out flames?

How do I become a trained Fire-watcher or Fire-fighter?

Even if you do not seek out your Warden, he will be calling on you to enrol you as a fire-watcher or a fire-fighter. Help him to organise this vital insurance against unspeakable suffering and loss—which will bear most heavily on the most ignorant and helpless of Bombay's population.

A.R.P. WARDEN'S POST

ASK YOUR WARDEN

Meet him at your nearest Warden Post between 6.0 and 9.0 p.m any evening.

Published for the information of the Citizens of Bombay by the Government of Bombay

CUT THIS OUT & KEEP IT

GAZALA RAID BEATEN OFF

British And Axis Forces Nearer Each Other In Libyan Battle

CAIRO, April 12.

Sunday's communique from the British Headquarters says: "Our artillery shelled enemy guns and infantry posts on a coast road yesterday west of Gazala. Enemy vehicles were attacked in the area of Temrad and forced to withdraw. The enemy has withdrawn a column operating on his southern flank. During the day our troops south-west of Gaza were attacked by enemy aircraft who were driven off by R.A.F. fighters."

AXIS FORMATION INTERCEPTED

Tonight's R.A.F. Middle East communique states: "Fighter aircraft operating in the forward area in Cyrenaica yesterday, intercepted an enemy formation which was attempting to attack our land forces. Two Ju. 87 and one Messerschmitt 109 were shot down and other enemy aircraft damaged.

Aerodromes in Crete and the Harbour of Benghazi were again raided by our bomber aircraft during Friday night. A Junkers 88 encountered near Alexandria yesterday morning was shot down into the sea by our fighters.

Enemy aircraft continued to raid Malta yesterday. One Junkers 87 was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. In addition to the casualties already announced the enemy also lost two Junkers 88s and two Messerschmitts 109's on Friday and the destruction by anti-aircraft gunfire of a further Junkers 87 on Thursday is confirmed. From all operations seven of our aircraft are missing, but the pilots of four are safe."

Rival Forces Nearer Each Other

Reuter's correspondent with the battle headquarters of the Eighth Army writes:

Axis forces have made no attempt to move further forward in Libya. Having closed in on the British Gazala line, mixed German and Italian units were busy yesterday fortifying a series of defended localities, commanding the high ground from the coast just east of Tmimi southwestwards across the desert to the region of Gaddelahmar or Retondi. Signale zome miles east of Mekili. Both the Germans and Italians have some tanks. Sidi Breigech north-east of Gaddelahmar, and about 22 miles south of the coast is a furthest point of the Axis advance across the Libyan no-man's land.

The purpose of the advance now appears clearer. Partly it was to give the Axis more freedom of movement in the defence of the key aerodromes of Martuba, Derna and Tmimi, partly to forestall any British attack, and partly in order to shorten the gap and overlook the British line—if the British allow this.

The thrusts by British columns on March 21, when Martuba and Tmimi aerodromes were shelled, and their desert pinprick attacks on Axis outposts, have evidently convinced the Axis that even a fluid forward line between Mechili and Tmimi is not sufficient. British patrols in a light force still out disputing the narrowed gap separating the advanced Axis line of defences and the smart work of one unit in capturing a good number of Italians and two Germans in a rapidly planned assult on a position near the coast, will probably not be the last of its kind. British and Axis forces are now nearer together than at any time since the close of the winter campaign.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRACK BATTALION ROUTED

LONDON, April 12.

Reuter's special correspondent with the South African forces in the Gazala area in Lybia telegraphs:—

British troops have captured an important Italian stronghold south-east of Tmimi and have routed a crack Italian battalion. In addition, one of the largest parties of prisoners captured in the Western Desert since the surrender of Halfaya in January has been brought in by a small formation of troops. The prisoners include officers belonging to one of Italy's most famous regiments and the result of the action which led to their capture is not only that the enemy lost an important strong point, but their crack battalion was routed.

The enemy had apparently determined to establish a strong point in no-man's land and during the evening a British Brigade Commander decided to launch an assault. Prior to the attack the enemy position was heavily shelled for a quarter of an hour by field guns. Two platoons then went forward, one attacking from the south and the other from the southeast. The artillery preparation had been so effective that the platoons were able to approach by lorry within 300 yards of the enemy. The infantry then dismounted and attacked the enemy with tommy and bren guns, a large number of the enemy being killed or wounded.

The outstanding performance of the operation was the action of a young officer of a reconnaissance battalion which provided armoured cars for the attack. The enemy had two bofors guns yet. Without hesitation this officer charged one of the guns and put it out of action. The enemy seemed broken after this. Some are stated to have run away and a few minutes later the position was completely overwhelmed. Forty of the enemy surrendered. Others threw up their hands soon afterwards and the whole position was mopped up. This action is described as a fine example of co-ordination.

Britain's Proof Of Sincerity

NEW YORK, April 12.

Last night's radio comment on India was generally scattered and non-committal. The first press reactions to the collapse of negotiations appear somewhat divided. Some leader writers gloomily underline the gravity of this turn of events. Some point out that the Cripps' mission has not been a total failure, since Britain has given proof of her sincerity and the moral armour of the United Nations has been significantly strengthened by the promise of freedom to India. Several papers express astonishment at the rejection of what they term a 'reasonable British Compromise Plan'. A number argue that the recent Japanese successes have swept the whole problem from the political to the purely military plane, and that an agreement between Britain and India would not overnight have facilitated in any spectacular way the task of defending India.

This morning's "New York Herald Tribune" says: "It cannot be said that the failure to arrive at a basis for co-operation between the Indian political groups and the British Government must be written off as a total loss. Significant gains for the cause of Freedom throughout the world have been registered at New Delhi. All points of difference developed in the course of the negotiation only emphasise the infinite complexity of the task of reconstructing the Government of India with the enemy at the gates. To the rest of the world the Cripps mission was a demonstration that Britain was wholly sincere in her previous promises of eventual Indian self-Government and is ready to implement those promises now to the limit of practicality.—Reuter.

Singapore And Its Defence

Gordon Bennet Defends British Commander

PERTH (Western Australia), April 12.

Lieut enant-General Gordon Bennett, who led the Australians in Malaya said to-day that he thought General Percival, British General Commanding in Malaya, had been wrongly criticised for his direction of the defence of Singapore.

He referred to a conversation he had with General Percival the circumstances of which he had forgotten in his official report, but which had recurred to his mind after reading his personal diary recently returned to him.

General Percival was worried about Singapore and asked me how I thought it could be held. "My reply was 'more soldiers', which I still consider was the only reply." He added the report that 70,000 soldiers were available to hold Singapore was a big exaggeration, this number being the aggregate in Malaya at the beginning of the campaign including base staff, clerks and other non-combatants.—Reuter.

WARSHIP FIGHTS SUBMARINE.
(From Our Correspondent.)

LISBON, April 12.

A warship fought a submarine which was attacking two merchantships off Tavira, south of Portugal. One merchantman was fired at, when the warship suddenly appeared and engaged the submarine allowing the ships to continue the voyage.

Later the Axis planes attacked in the same place another merchantman, but were driven off by the warship.

BEVIN VISUALISES ANOTHER EFFORT TO WIN INDIA

LONDON, April 12.

The Minister of Labour and National Service, Mr. Ernest Bevin, at Royster, Yorkshire to-day said that he hoped there would be world appreciation of the tremendous effort Britain had just made to grapple with the Indian question. He was anxious to see India become a great united country and see her evolve without a civil war. We could not hand over our trust to one particular class unless there was complete agreement. "The untouchables are the bottom dogs. I would rather be driven out of India than hand them over to an all powerful body without proper safeguards for their evolution."

He hoped that the time was not far distant when a further effort would be made and that the confidence of the Indian communities would be won. "We intend if Indians will trust us to hand over India as a great community in the British Commonwealth organising it together for defence and giving her a great opportunity for evolution. If India rallies, as I think she will, and accepts the hand of brotherhood from Western Democracy, then we shall be able to say that East and West shall meet in a great democracy a great common brotherhood for the uplift of common humanity, irrespective of colour or caste."—Reuter.

The Navy Department announces the sinking of a Japanese destroyer, a large transport, a submarine chaser and a merchantman, the damaging of one Japanese cruiser and one large transport and the possible sinking of a Japanese freighter, all by submarines.—Reuter.

HUQ'S CHALLENGE

No Governor's Regime In Bengal

LAHORE, April 11.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, who arrived in Lahore this morning, returned to Delhi in the evening.

Mr. Huq declined to make any comment on the rejection of the British offer by the Congress and the Muslim League and its consequent withdrawal by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Asked whether he would agree to form a National Government in Bengal if it were suggested to him by the Governor, Mr. Huq said: "The Governor has no power under the Government of India Act to force any kind of Government on me so long as I command the majority in the Legislature.

"As regards National Government, I have already got it in Bengal. The Governor cannot use Sec. 93 of the Act so long as I can carry on the administration and I may add that I have the strongest possible constitutional position in India, as I enjoy the support of about two hundred members in a house of 250.

"But I am willing to take into the Cabinet representatives of the Muslim League and the official Congress if they consent to join me in carrying on the administration. The men to be taken, however, would have to be of my choice."

Mr. Huq stressed that he would be the last man to submit to any mandate from the Governor so long as he felt that he had the constitutional power to reject it. —A. P.

Polish Refugees Reach India

QUETTA, April 11.

The first contingent of Polish refugees consisting of 160 war orphans (ages ranging from three to fifteen years) 12 women and one priest named Pluta arrived here this evening from Russia 'via' Iran. They were received at the station by Madam Banasinska the wife of the Polish Consul-General in Bombay and Capt. A Wess, Home Department, Government of India, both of whom specially came to Quetta to make arrangements for their reception.

It is understood that a special camp is being arranged at Balecheddi in Nawanagar State, a site having been offered by His Highness the Jamsahib, where they will be brought up and educated under Polish supervision and guidance. Rs 50,000 have been allotted for their initial expenditure and equipment from the Viceroy's War Purpose Fund.—A. P.

GREEK DIPLOMATS FROM HUNGARY

ISTANBUL, April 12.

Former Greek Minister to Hungary, Skeferis, and seven members of the Greek Legation and Consulate, who as a result of difficulties raised by the Italian authorities have not been able to leave the Hungarian capital for the past six months, arrived in Istanbul to-day from Budapest. After a few days in Turkey they will leave for Cairo.—Reuter.

R. A. F. OVER FRANCE

LONDON, April 12.

The R. A. F. daylight offensive over northern France continued to-day. Formations of planes were seen sweeping over the Channel coast towards France.—Reuter.

From sun rise there has been persistent activity over the English Channel. At times the air was filled with the roar of engines as formations of Spitfires crossed the Kent Coast and headed for France. Sea have restricted visibility in the Channel to less than two miles.

Burma And N. W. F. Awards

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Press Note:—The following immediate awards have been announced for action in Burma:—

M. C.: Capt. R.V.G.N. Johnson, the Gloucestershire Regiment.

I. O. M.: Naik Amir Khan, 10th Baluch Regiment (posthumous).

N.W.F.P. AWARDS.

The following immediate awards have been announced for services rendered in action on the N. W. Frontier:—

I. O. M.: Jem. Dhura Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles (posthumous).

I. D. S. M.: Naik Regraj Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles.—A. P.

Havoc Of Frostbite: 300,000 Nazis Put Out Of Action

Germans Lose Mastery Of Air: Soviets Will Soon Be Using Don Basin Coal

MOSCOW, April 12.

The Soviet president M. Kalinin, in an article in "the Isvestia", states that between 200,000 and 300,000 Germans were put out of action on the eastern front during the winter because of frostbite. The Don Basin was gradually being freed and "sooner than the Germans think" coal from there will again be used for Soviet industry. The Germans were no longer masters of the air, the Red Army having compelled them to use their planes to protect their armed forces instead of for attack. The tank strength of both sides was nearly equal with Soviet gunfire effectively reducing the German lead. Soviet artillery and infantry were far superior to the German.

NAZI AIRCRAFT & TRANSPORT DESTROYED.

The Soviet midnight communique states: "During April 11th no material changes took place at the front. On April 10th, 17 German aircraft were destroyed. Our losses were five aircraft. In the Barentz Sea one enemy transport of 7,000 tons was sunk."

WAR PRISONERS EXCHANGED

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

To-day 129 families in Britain and the Empire are overjoyed at the best news since the war began. Immediately the British and imperial exchanged war-prisoners and protected personnel arrived in Alexandria yesterday, they rushed off telegrams home, telling of their safe arrival after months in Italian hospitals and prison camps.

There were 59 prisoners and 70 protected personnel from Britain, South Africa, India, New Zealand and Australia, exchanged for 911 Italians. Thirty-eight were stretcher cases and others were able to walk. Most were captured in the Western Desert.

They had arrived at Smyrna in the Italian hospital ship "Gradisca" without knowing that they were going home and were supposing that they were being taken somewhere to work for the Italians. They were transferred at Smyrna to the "Llandovery Castle." The Turkish Red Crescent provided quantities of flowers.

All the sick and the wounded will return home. A full list will be published officially in London. The protected personnel will also probably return.

64 NAZIS ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 11.

Sixty-four Germans—veterans of 1914|1918 war and members of the Kyffhauser Bund—were arrested here yesterday. It is the largest group arrest of enemy aliens in the New York area since the war. —Reuter.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD ADDITIONAL TRAIN

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

On and from 13th instant additional train as 11 Down will run daily until further notice leaving Bombay Central at 13-50 and run upto Ahmedabad arriving there at 3-30 hours. No 12 Up will commence running from Ahmedabad from Tuesday 14th instant leaving Ahmedabad at 22-45 and 6 Up will commence running from 15th instant from Baroda to the advertised timings as before.

Aney To Inspect Evacuee Camps

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, Government of India, accompanied by the Hon'ble Pt. H. N. Kunzru Member of the Council of State, and Mr. V. Viswanathan, Additional Deputy Secretary in the Overseas Department, arrived here today from Delhi.

The party will proceed to Dimapur (Assam) tomorrow in order to see the camps and sanitary and medical arrangements improvised for the evacuees from Burma on the two land routes from Tammu to Imphal.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mischievous Implication

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 'Scripps Plan' has its foundations in not only the two but the multi-nation theory, though it does not put that into so many words. That implication is there beyond the shadow of a doubt. What the plan concedes to the Provinces—and to the Indian States—is the right to join the proposed Indian Union 'at will', which logically implies that they must have the power to do so before they can act. This power to join 'at will' can only be possessed by what in political parlance called the 'sovereign States.' This power is an attribute of an 'absolute sovereign state.' What the 'Scripps Plan' contemplates, in theory at least, is the creation of a large number of sovereign States in India, quite independent of each other in all respects and in all matters. To accept the plan in all its aspects is, therefore, to unlearn all the great lessons of modern history. It is to reverse the 'historical process' and to sow the seeds of future antagonisms. The remedy in the end will prove worse than the disease, more poisonous than the poison itself.—Yours, etc.

H. N. T.

Publicity Value Wasted

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The powers-that-be completely wasted the immense propaganda value of the visit of the First Squadron by not getting our school and college boys over at Jubu and letting our younger generation contact our Air Force personnel. Do the authorities think that a tea party at the Willingdon is going to get them more airmen?

If our pilots, observers, gunners and other personnel entertained and feted at such social but unproductive places, had also a programme of lectures to schoolboys and collegians, I feel certain with the young man's proverbial enthusiasm for all airmen much good work for the future of our Air Force would have been done.

Naturally this would all change if we had Defence in our hands; it is good our Leaders realize all this and more, and so have refused the crumbs grudgingly chucked at us.—Yours etc.,

"FAIR PLAY".

Dominion Status Of Westminster Variety

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The grant of Dominion Status with the right of secession after the ending of hostilities is an important feature in the Cripps' plan. The informed and focussed opinion of constitutional writers on the Statute of Westminster is that it is merely a negative thing. It neither gave absolute freedom nor unequivocal coequality to the Dominions but only asserted the theoretical right of the Parliament to legislate for the Dominions, with the assent of their Governments. The fact that Parliament retains the power to pass an Act which is incapable of being altered by any Dominion, is sufficient proof that its sovereignty remains.

The King is the symbol of the unity of the Commonwealth. The Preamble to the Statute immensely strengthens the position of the Crown. The consent of every single unit is required for any alteration of the position of the Crown. Further the King governs the constitutional position in the case of one member being involved in war. According to English Common Law judges do not read Preamble and therefore, it has no binding force.

The King, who has a reserve power of control is personally present in the United Kingdom. He is represented by a Governor-General in the Dominions, who has no power to declare war, proclaim neutrality or make treaties. In these matters the King still acts himself and this complicated the operation of Dominion autonomy.

The issue of secession and neutrality is rendered very difficult. As a matter of law the Dominion cannot secede without the consent of the King himself. The termination of the connection with the Crown is a revolutionary act and not a legitimate exercise of legislative authority.

The term neutrality when applied to a Dominion is a myth. Neutrality depends on the attitude of the enemy and the circumstances of the conflict. This problem has provided constitutional lawyers with a fascinating playground. The Irish Free State by the Treaty of 1921 has conceded the right to Britain to make use of her territorial waters in war-time. Such a concession deprives her of the right to expect that the enemy would recognise or respect her neutrality.

The right of extra-constitutional legislation granted to the Dominions might lead to conflicts of law. The old restrictions imposed by earlier constitutional acts are perpetuated. The Statute itself can be repealed at any time by the Parliament as it cannot limit the powers of any successor. Surely it is plain that the Statute is riddled with defects. It does not grant independence but invalidates it. By accepting this we will be resigning the mastery of our destiny to the British electorate.—Yours, etc.

Y. G. KRISHNA MURTI.

"Cancelled Holidays

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government by their recent notification have cancelled the holiday of Ramnavmi, while Government and Semi-Government employees are granted full day sectional holiday. This practice adopted by them is rather unfair, since the Bank and companies do not grant such holidays.

I suggest that all companies and firms should also declare such holidays as sectional. It would be helpful if Government issued such notification for a full day sectional Holiday."—Yours etc.,

K. N. K.

Latest News

STILL AN AUSTRALIAN

Mr. Casey said that plans for the Pacific Council appear to be working very smoothly and he did not anticipate any difficulties at all.

This successor in America Dr. Evatt, was settling down very well, he said: "Dr. Evatt is very quickly getting on good terms with senior officers of the American Administration and I think that he is having a very successful and most useful time.

I would like the people of my own country to believe that I am still an Australian as I always have been. I spent the last two years trying to bring Australia and the United States still closer together—I like to feel with some little success. In my new field if I am successful I shall be serving the Empire as a whole and, not the least part, my own country, Australia, at the same time."

Speaking to Australia Mrs. Casey said: "The best of luck. I hope to be back with you as soon as this shooting match is cleaned up."—Reuter.

What Is Behind Bulgarian Cabinet Resignation

(From Our Correspondent)

ANKARA, April 12.

Political circles interpret the resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet as reflecting internal discontent as a result of the plans to send a considerable number of Bulgarian troops outside the country to fight either on Russia or on Libya.

It is believed this impression is actively fostered by King Boris in order to have an excuse for sending less troops.

SAPRU'S REGRET

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

"I am more sorry than I can tell you for the breakdown of the negotiations at Delhi particularly because the gulf between Sir Stafford Cripps and those with whom he was negotiating seemed to have been nearly bridged", said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in an interview to the "Associated Press."

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SELLING ON ITS OWN MERIT
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BLENDED by experts in air-conditioned warehouses, and manufactured in an air-conditioned factory, Caravan cigarettes are best on merit because air-conditioning precludes any possibility of dust or harmful particles forming in the tobacco.
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REAL CORK
2½ annas for 10 Cigarettes
12 annas for 50 Cigarettes
CARAVAN
the AIR CONDITIONED Cigarette
NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

MUTT & JEFF—Wasted his 'fortune', "maistly on wimen"! By BUD FISHER

MUTT, MY FRIEND, SANDY WANTS TO BET ON THE HORSES!
AYE, MON, I WANT TAE BET TWENTY CENTS!
TWENTY CENTS? MY, BUT YOU'RE A RECKLESS DEVIL!
AYE, RECKLESS I BE BUT IT'S NOTHING TAE WHAT I USE TAE BE WHEN I WAS YOUNG!
REALLY?
I HAD A FINE CHANCE BACK IN BONNY SCOTLAND AN' I WASTED IT!
WHAT HAPPENED?
AN AULD AUNT DIED AN' LEFT ME SIX DULLARS AND THIRTY-TWO CENTS AN' WOULD YE BELIEVE IT I'D BLEWED THE WHOLE LOT IN SEVEN YEARS!
ON WHAT?
OH, OH BITS O' PRESENTS AN POST CARDS, BUT MAISTLY ON WIMEN!
?

WHEN TESTING TIME COMES—

Backing Of Constructive Programme 'sine qua non'

Mahatma Expounds Principles Of Non-violent Resistance

BOMBAY, April 12.

"Anyone who believes that without the backing of the constructive programme he will show non-violent strength when the testing time comes will fail miserably. It will be, like the attempt of a starving unarmed man to match his physical strength against a fully fed and panoplied soldier, foredoomed to failure."

Thus observes Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an article under caption "Non-violent resistance" in to-day's "Harijan". Gandhiji writes:—

"Japan is knocking at our gates. What are we to do in a non-violent way? If we were a free country, things could be done non-violently to prevent the Japanese from entering the country. As it is non-violent resistance could commence the moment they effected a landing. Thus non-violent resisters would refuse them any help, even water. For it is no part of their duty to help anyone to steal their country. But if a Japanese had missed his way and was dying of thirst, and sought help as a human being, a non-violent resister who may not regard anyone as his enemy, would give water to the thirsty one. Suppose the Japanese compel resisters to give them water, the resisters must die in the act of resistance. It is conceivable that they will exterminate all resisters. The underlying belief in such non-violent resistance is that the aggressor will, in time, be mentally and even physically tired of killing non-violent resisters. He will begin to search what this new (for him) force is, which refuses co-operation without seeking to hurt, and will probably desist from further slaughter. But the resisters may find that the Japanese are utterly heartless and that they do not care how many they kill. The non-violent resisters will have won the day inasmuch as they will have preferred extermination to submission.

FOUR PARTIES IN COUNTRY

"But things will not happen quite so simply as I have put them. There are at least four parties in the country. First, the British and the army they have brought into being. The Japanese declare that they have no designs upon India. Their quarrel is only with the British. In this they are assisted by some Indians who are in Japan. It is difficult to guess how many, but there must be a fairly large number who believe in the declaration of the Japanese and think that they will deliver the country from the British yoke and retire. Even if the worst happens, their fatigue of the British yoke is so great that they would even welcome the Japanese yoke for a change. This is the second party. The third are the neutrals, who though not non-violent will help neither the British nor the Japanese.

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE

"The fourth and the last are non-violent resisters. If they are only a few, their resistance will be ineffective except as an example for the future. Such resisters will calmly die whatever they are, but will not bend the knee before the aggressor. They will not be deceived by promises. They do not seek deliverance from British yoke through the help of a third party. They believe implicitly in their own way of fighting and no other. Their fight is on behalf of the dumb millions who do not perhaps know that there is such a thing as deliverance. They have neither hatred for the British nor love for the Japanese. They wish well to both as to all others. They would like both to do what is right. They believe that non-violence alone will lead men to do right under all circumstances. There, if for want of enough companions non-violent resisters cannot reach the goal, they will not give up their way but pursue it to death.

"The task before the votaries of non-violence is very difficult. But no difficulty can baffle men who have faith in their mission.

LONG-DRAWN-OUT AGONY

"This is going to be a long-drawn out agony. Let non-violent resisters not make impossible attempts. Their powers are limited. A resister in Kerala is not physically responsible for the defence of Assam which is just now in imminent danger. If Assam is non-violently inclined, it is well able to take care of itself. If it is not, no party of non-violent resisters from Kerala can help it or any other province. Kerala can help Assam, etc., by demonstrating its non-violence in Kerala itself. The Japanese Army, if it gets a foothold in India, will not stop at Assam. In order to defeat the British, it has to overrun the whole country. The British will fight every inch of the ground. Loss of India will probably be admission of complete defeat for them. But whether it is so or not, it is quite clear that Japan will not rest till India is wholly in her hands. Hence non-violent resisters must remain at their posts wherever they are.

"One thing has to be made clear. Where the British army is actually engaging the 'enemy', it would be perhaps improper for direct resistance to function. It will not be non-violent resistance when it is mixed with, or allied itself to, violence.

PURSUE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

"Let me therefore reiterate what I have said so often. The best preparation for, and even the expression of, non-violence lies in the determined pursuit of the constructive programme. Anyone who believes that without the backing of the constructive programme he will show non-violent strength when the testing time comes will fail miserably. It will be, like the attempt of a starving unarmed man to match his physical strength against a fully-fed and panoplied soldier, foredoomed to failure. He who has no belief in the constructive programme has, in my opinion, no concrete feeling for the starved millions. He who is devoid of that feeling cannot fight non-violently. In actual practice the expansion of my non-violence has kept exact pace with that of my identification with starved humanity. I am still far from the non-violence of my conception, for am I not still far away from the identification of my conception with dumb humanity?"—United Press.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME, WAY TO SWARAJYA

Yarn Currency, Means To An End: Mahatma Opens Khadi Bhandar

WARDHAGANJ, April 11.

"FIFTEEN LEADERS SITTING IN DELHI CANNOT ACHIEVE MUCH UNLESS THEY ARE BACKED UP BY THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME. OBSERVED MAHATMA GANDHI THIS EVENING, WHILE ADDRESSING THE SEVENTH KHADIYATRA CONFERENCE IN NALWADI (WADA).

After opening the Swarajya Bhandar where people can sell their yarn and get either its value or exchange it for articles sold there for household use, Mahatma Gandhi said: "For many days I have been contemplating why we cannot introduce yarn currency like Government currency." He said that Vinoba Bhave with his consent had introduced yarn currency to-day from one pice to five rupee notes with which one could purchase corn, leather goods, charkas and other articles stocked in Gramseva Mandal shops in Wardha.

Mahatma Gandhi added: "I warn the people against counterfeiting such notes. Our currency will encourage yarn produce and khadi and increase its value. I bless this Bhandar and its activities. We have named this Swarajya Bhandar which is significant, as by carrying on constructive activities we can win Swaraj. We must approach villagers by mixing with them and organise and strengthen ourselves. I wish that transactions should be in yarn."

Continuing, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I cannot say whether our leaders in Delhi have succeeded or not, but I can assert that their hands will be strengthened if we follow the constructive programme."

Mahatma Gandhi sold Swarajya Bhandar currency notes and also purchased yarn with such notes.

MILL PRICE FIXING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Economic Welfare Of Western Hemisphere

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE

Bombay, April 11

On Friday, the New York cotton market was quietly steady. There was Mill price fixing and short covering which disclosed limited offerings but encountered more active commission house liquidation and profit-taking above 20 cent level for October.

Some selling is attributed to President Roosevelt's remarks that the administration is planning a general anti-inflation drive. However, reactions uncovered a good underlying trade demand. Finally near month liquidation appeared.

Mr. Oscar Johnson, the President of the National Cotton Council in America, is scheduled to investigate cotton situation throughout South America and report to the Agricultural Department regarding co-operation of the United States as part of the economic welfare of the Western Hemisphere.

It is expected that these studies will take some time. Possibly Brazilian and Peruvian cottons will be purchased as a result of Johnson's findings

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 7 points with July quoted 19.85. There was moderate buying and July advanced to 19.89 which was the highest level. Thereafter July declined to 19.75 and the session finally closed at a net rise of 4 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 21.34c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market war fairly steady and closed a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices gained 3 points at 20.34c. per lb.

MANCHESTER TRADE

Most American spinners are busy, but some fine spinners are losing ground and hoping for an early intimation of control policy about both home and export trade. Both spinners and manufacturers are being compelled to vary production to meet essential requirements at home and of the united nations. Scattered bookings specialities to Canada, South Africa, West Africa and Australia and heavy cloths to South Africa, to British Government and the Allies, typewriter fabrics to United States and diverted goods to Australia. Numerous enquiries for standard lines mainly for South America, Egypt, the Near East and West Africa but approval of certificates not yet obtainable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-7 a.m.) ..... 19.89+11

New York July lowest (11-25 a.m.) ..... 19.75—03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Trade and scattered buying Small offerings. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 11.

	To-day's Closing.
May	19.44
July	19.58
October	19.76
Middling Spot	21.16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 11.

May	19.48
July	19.59
October	20.00
Middling Spot	20.13

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 11.

T. T. London on:—

New York, sellers	4.02-1/2
buyers	4.03-1/2
Madrid, official	40.5
voluntary rate	46.55
Montreal, sellers	4.43
buyers	4.47
Zurich, sellers	17.3
buyers	17.4
Stockholm, sellers	16.85
buyers	16.95

London Silver, London Wheat, London Gold and London Stock Exchange were closed on April 11.

Non-violence As An Expedient

Mahatma Reaffirms He Did Well To Present It To Congress

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

"I ADHERE TO MY OPINION THAT I DID WELL TO PRESENT TO THE CONGRESS NON-VIOLENCE AS AN EXPEDIENT. I COULD NOT HAVE DONE OTHERWISE, IF I WAS TO INTRODUCE IT INTO POLITICS."

Writes Mahatma Gandhi in today's "Harijan" in reply to a question which states "several years ago I once had the temerity to ask whether the fact that you had allowed non-violence to come into the Congress as an expedient rather than as a creed would be conducive to its breakdown at the critical time. You said you did not think so. But do you still feel the same? Would you not to-day have had an organised band of believers in non-violence who you could have sent in groups all over the country? It almost seems as if we had lost time and are found unprepared, as it were, to shoulder responsibility?"

Mahatma Gandhi states: "Yes, I adhere to my opinion that I did well to present to the Congress non-violence as an expedient. I could not have done otherwise, if I was to introduce it into politics. In South Africa too I introduced it as an expedient. It was successful there because resisters were a small number in a compact area and, therefore, easily controlled. Here we had numberless persons scattered over a huge country. The result was that they could not be easily controlled or trained. And yet it is a marvel the way they have responded. They might have responded much better and shown far better results. But I have no sense of disappointment in me over the results obtained. If I had started with men who accepted non-violence as a creed, I might have ended with myself. Imperfect as I am, I started with imperfect men and women, and sailed on an unchartered ocean. Thank God that, through the boat has not reached its haven, it has proved fairly storm-proof."—A.P.

EAT COARSE RICE

It has become the fashion to eat fine, white rice. Such rice is not only expensive, but it does not have as much nutritive value as the red and coarse varieties of rice usually spurned by the well-to-do. It has been found that most coloured rices contain more than two to three times the quantity of iron normally present in rice varieties.

Try coarse red rice. It has more taste than the fine white mill rice which is insipid.

A.I.V.I.A. WARDHA.

HOW TO SUPPLEMENT RICE DIET?

If your diet consists chiefly of rice or wheat eat with it milk, milk products, green leafy vegetables and fruit. This will provide you with all the mineral salts you need in the right proportion.

Too little mineral salts in the food leads to rickets, weak and soft bones, bad teeth, wasting anaemia, lassitude, poor appetite, bad digestion, constipation, goitre and acidity of the blood.

A.I.V.I.A. WARDHA.

BENARES UNIVERSITY HONOURS DHRUVA'S MEMORY

BENARES, April 10.

At a meeting of the students and members of the staff of the Hindu University held this afternoon Sir S. Radhakrishnan Vice-Chancellor presiding, the following resolution was passed on the death of Prof. A. B. Dhruva.

The students and staff of the Benares Hindu University express their deepest sense of sorrow at the death of Pandit Dr. A. B. Dhruva, a great Sanskrit scholar, a great educationalist and for 16 years the pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 10.

The market remained idle.

India Bank 24/12; C D Coimbatore Spinning 87/12; Bangalore Woollen ordy 227/8; Cambodia Mill 10/8; C D Buckingham and Carnatic prefs and Nilgiri Neerugundi 2; Ouchterloney Valley ordy 2/12; Tropical 24/8; South Madras Electric ordy 11; Travancore sugars 11/8; United Breweries 92; Mysore sugar 49/8; Amrutanjan prefs 98; Metlur Chemical ordy 13; X D Madras Telephone 13/4; Mysore Paper 15

The Stock Exchange will remain closed on Monday the 13th instant on account of Tamil New Years Day.

TURKISH ECONOMIC LIFE

Help From The British Empire

(II)

The Government reckons that a considerable stock of wheat is still hoarded by farmers and had hoped that this stock would come on the market seeing that the quantities of wheat in the village had been rationed. But here it did not reckon with the foresight of the peasants who are waiting to see what the weather this year will be like before marketing their produce. In consequence, at the beginning of February, the daily ration of bread was reduced to 300 grams in the towns. The working man's ration remained the same and no compulsory measures were taken in the villages.

FIRST EXPERIMENT.

In the meantime, however, the Government intends issuing a decree obliging the mills to mix twenty-five per cent of maize flour to the wheat. Otherwise the Government would have been forced to reduce the ration still further to 200 grams. This, however is a passing expedient, because with the first May rains the peasants will market their surplus wheat.

IMPORTS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Something has been done to remedy the situation by importing wheat from the British Empire. Turkey, would in war time, be a good customer for Indian wheat. There is, however, the difficulty of transport. Some 70,000 tons of wheat have been imported by the Turkish Government through the United Kingdom Corporation. But if we compare this figure with Turkey's needs, we see that this quantity is still insufficient. It is however a great help and we must consider the shipping space which has been diverted from the Empire war effort in order to help an ally.

RATIONING OF SUGAR AND COFFEE.

Other commodities in Turkey are not rationed. They are not rationed because the Government is considering an intermediate scheme that would provide one regime for the towns and another for the villages. It was thought at first to ration sugar. But if ration cards for sugar had been issued, millions of villagers who never bought sugar and replaced this commodity by some thing else, would have rushed to buy sugar only with the purpose of speculating these quantities later. So the Government decided to increase the price apply a tax which would come to the good of the national defence programme, and prohibit the selling of more than one kilogram of sugar at one time to one customer, in order to prevent hoarding.

Other commodities which have to be imported have been blocked with the respective dealers and merchants. Quantities of these are given free for the market when existing stocks have been used. Coffee for instance, which is imported from Brazil and Ethiopia cannot be sold unroasted or unground. Roasted and ground coffee holds fresh one month after that it loses it flavour. The quanties which are bought therefore, are limited.

SHORTAGE OF COTTON GOODS

When the Government intends introducing a complete ration system, it contemplates rationing clothes and textiles, which are for the most part imported or manufactured from imported cloth and yarns. There is a sufficient stock of textiles in the country but owing to speculation the prices have risen by about 110 per cent. By rationing everyone is sure to get his clothes and the prices will drop to normal maximum. There is a shortage in cheap cotton goods this year owing to the bad crop in the Adana, eastern Anatolian cotton region. But this is not a permanent state of affairs.

STRAIN ON RAILWAYS.

Altogether with the few indications that we have, we must concluded that Turkey is tightening the belts of her inhabitants. Luxury articles are disappearing from the markets, and there is no harm in that. But whatever rationing system the Government intends to apply it is going cautiously. Much discontent has been caused during the last winter by the breaking down of the transport system. The Turkish railways have to cope with a traffic that is six times the pre-war haulage and the territorial waters of Turkey have been made unsafe by the war. Towns like Istanbul are dependent on Anatolia for their supplies, and on this single track that goes from eastern Anatolia to Haydar Pasha, the railways must haul food stuffs, coal, timber, other materials and also handle the huge volume of war material which Turkey is getting from Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Owing to the war the rolling stock is difficult to replenish and the 650 waggons and 23 locomotives from Britain, bought through the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation have been like a drop of water in the Ocean. The transport trouble, therefore, is another factor of determining nature in Turkish war economy.

"Last Of Learned Brahmins Of Gujarat"

Munshi's Tribute To Acharya Dhruva's Scholarship And Wide Vision

Mr. K. M. Munshi, in the course of his speech while presiding over the public meeting on Vanita Vishram grounds on Sunday, to mourn the death of Acharya A. B. Dhruva, said:

Acharya Dhruva's death has been to me a personal blow, for he was one of the best cherished friends of mine.

Acharya Anandshanker Dhruva was one of the great professors of our time and a great educationist. For many years he was the Professor of Sanskrit in the Gujerat College. When at the call of Gandhiji he gave several years of his aging life to the Hindu University as its Pro-Vice-Chancellor he came to be accorded a high place among the men of learning in the country.

He was a member of the Baroda University Commission which the late Maharaja Saheb of Baroda appointed to examine the possibilities of a residential University in Baroda. It was then that as colleagues working together we developed a strong attachment for each other, which grew with years.

When he retired from Benares he became the living inspiration of all the institutions of higher learning in Ahmedabad, and it was under his advice and on the promise of his help that Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan came to be founded in Bombay.

A PROFOUND SCHOLAR.

He was a deep read and profound scholar. Sanskrit of course was his first love. He was recognised all over the country as a renowned Sanskritist as a great authority even by the Pandits of Benares. Though his knowledge of Sanskrit was vast and deep, his interests were wide. A study of the literature of the East and West was his life's predominant passion. He was as familiar with the latest production in English literature as with that in Gujerati and Sanskrit. He was as alive to the new thought in America as to the latest theory in the academies of India.

He was a thinker who viewed the problems of modern life with a rare sanity of outlook. The East and the West had been harmonised in him by a lifelong study of the literature and thought of both and purified by a devotion to those ideals which Aryan culture has so beautifully enshrined in Sanskrit literature.

Anandshanker Dhruva was one of the founders of modern Gujarati prose. "Sudarshana" and "Vasant" which he edited for many years exercised a wholesome control over the literary output of Gujarat for over about two generations. His rich vocabulary, clear thinking and dignity of his expression contributed in no small degree to the development of modern Gujarati prose. And his style to-day remains the high water mark of balanced purity and dignity attained by our language.

He was the President of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad at Nadiad, when but for his steadying influence, the institution would have been wrecked. His presidential address too on the occasion was a brilliant summary of modern Gujarati literature.

HIS WIDE VISION

The literary and scholastic achievements of Acharya Dhruva are nothing before his character and personality. If his style was balanced his life was a marvel of balance, of a complete adjustment of the old and the new, of an outlook which had harmonised the ancient ideals with the most progressive modern needs. If he was an orthodox Brahmin in personal life he had a wide vision of modern problems and a due appreciation of the methods of solving them. In him deep scholarship was attuned to a life of service, and abstract thinking did not throw a pale cast of thought over the deep loyalty and warm affection with which he honoured his friends. He tried to live in complete harmony with his ideals and had succeeded in a measure given to few men.

To me his death has been a personal loss. When he was in Bombay last, ailing seriously, I with my family went to see him. I had almost a feeling that we would not meet him again, and when we left I could not help telling my children: "Bow to him, for he is the last of the learned Brahmins of Gujarat."

CAN YOU FACE THE MIRROR?

Make this early morning test. First thing on waking up, study your face in the mirror. If you look horrible with puffy eyelids and a muddy complexion, there is something wrong with your inside. Constipation does play havoc with our faces.

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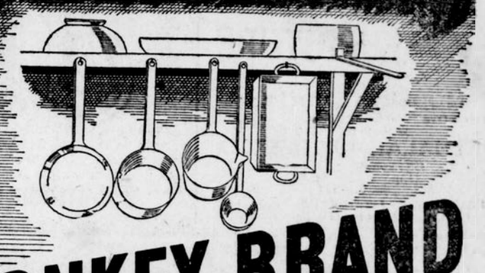

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Gurukul Kangri Anniversary

RUPEES 1,36,000 RECEIVED IN DONATION

GURUKUL KANGRI, (By Mail).

The anniversary week of the Gurukul Kangri University came to a successful close yesterday night with the Music conference and thanksgiving. This year the annual celebrations can be said to be a great success. No untoward incident occurred, although more than 50,000 men from far and wide gathered to join these celebrations. Twenty-six new graduates received their diplomas. Seventy new boys were admitted. Donations of the closing year were announced about Rs. 1,36,000. Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan, who came from Benares to deliver the Convocation Address was much impressed by the cultural and educational atmosphere of the institution. He spoke of the Gurukul experiment in high words.

The Music conference was really a gala performance. Pandit Onkarnath of Bombay was in the chair.

RUBBER.

COLOMBO, April 11.

Price of rubber in the local market was sheet 21-1/2. Crepe 72-2/4. Yesterday's closing prices were sheet: 54-3/4. Crete 56.—A. P.

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Monday, April 13, 1942

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co., B.C., Bombay, 2.

People Advised To Leave Madras

Govt. Believe Danger Is More Serious Now: Warning To Non-essential Population

MADRAS, April 12.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS HAVE ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE ADVISING NON-ESSENTIAL POPULATION TO LEAVE THE CITY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

The communique reads:—"The Government have reason to believe that the danger threatening Madras is now more serious and would advise all, whose presence in the city is not essential, to leave within the next few days. Persons, who have no friends or relatives to whom they can go, will be accommodated at the Government camps at Nandivaram village (Guduvancheri railway station), Mandambakkam village, Periyapalayam, Attur (Chingleput railway station), Vengattur (Trivellore railway station) and Thurapallam (Gummidipundi railway station). Adequate rail transport to the railway stations adjoining the last three will be provided."—A. P.

NAZI GENERAL ARRESTED FOR ESPIONAGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12.

German General, Otto Busch has been arrested for espionage, and is not allowed to communicate with anybody. General Busch arrived recently from Bolivia, where he was involved in a plot headed by Ernst Wendler, German Ambassador and Major Belmore, Bolivian Air Attache in Berlin to overthrow the Government. General Busch it is reported was sent to Bolivia to participate in the conspiracy and when it proved abortive, he was ordered to proceed to Brazil.

A letter written by Major Belmore to Ernst Wendler was turned over to the Bolivian Government by the Secret Service of a foreign power at war with Germany.

64 NAZIS ARRESTED.

New York: It is officially announced that 64 Germans including many members of the Kyffhaeuser Bund, which is the official organ of the German war veterans, were arrested on Friday night in New York and Brooklyn. Much contraband including firearms and ammunition has also been seized.. One youth possessed U. S. Army uniform, German-American Bund uniform, U. S. Army rifle and seventeen hundred bullets.

ITALIAN SPY CHIEFS ARRESTED

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 12.

The police arrested eight Italian spy chiefs in Saopaulo it was announced on Saturday in the capital itself captain Selchimi Bruni described as a "liaison agent" has also been arrested. Enquiry shows that the Italian spies were acting under the direct orders of the Italian Ambassador, Hugo Solfa. Perfect co-operation was maintained with the German espionage system, it is added. A long report on Italian espionage is shortly to be published by the Saopaulo police.—Reuter.

CHINA'S PRICE FOR FREEDOM

LONDON, April 11.

WASHINGTON:— President Roosevelt in a letter praising China's resistance read in the China Relief Fund broadcast in Washington said: "China has paid in blood, tears and treasure as high a price as people can possibly pay for the freedom in which it believes."—Reuter.

YOU HAVE DONE YOUR BEST

Churchill's Certificate To Cripps

LONDON, April 11.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS:—

"You have done everything in human power and your tenacity, perseverance and resourcefulness have proved how great was the British desire to reach a settlement. Even though your hopes have not been fulfilled you have rendered a very important service to the common cause and the foundations have been laid for the future progress of the peoples of India."—Reuter.

Bajpai On India's Defence

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

"India's defence really depends on American aircraft and plenty of them," declared Sir G. S. Bajpai, Indian High Commissioner to the United States, who is on a visit to Philadelphia. He said that the Indian people had no love for Japan, and added: "No fifth column will be found in India."—Reuter.

6 Iranian Subjects Banished From Iran

TEHERAN, April 11.

It is announced that the Iranian Government has ordered the banishment to the south-east, under police surveillance, of six leading Iranian subjects on a charge of being engaged in Axis propaganda. The action taken following evidence of increased subversive propaganda on behalf of Germany and Japan is explained officially as being aimed to "serve as a warning to those elements threatening the integrity of the State." Among those arrested are: Hisain Ghafarri believed to be the leader of the Japanese propagandists, a soap manufacturer, a merchant and an army medical officer.—Reuter.

"Zahiruddin, Leader Of 4½ Crores Of Momins"

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Mr. Abdul Vahid, President of the Anjuman Himayat-ul-Ansar of Ahmedabad has sent a cable to the Secretary of State for India correcting his statement in the House of Commons, and stating that the popuiation of the Momims in India is not less than four and a half crores and their leader Mr. Zahiruddin and not Mr. Jinnah.—A.P.

Escaped German Prisoners Rearrested

BENARES, April 10.

Three German prisoners who escaped from a running train and had been hiding in villages, were arrested on April 10 by the police and have been lodged in jail, according to report issued in the "Aj."

One of the prisoners could understand and speak English.—A.P.

The Annual Session of the Summer School of Cottage Industries and course in Rural Reconstruction will be conducted at the Rural Reconstruction Centre, Kosamba, (Baroda State) from 18th May 1942 to 7th June 1942.

A demonstration of the air raid precautions, combating with bombs, fire-fighting and first aid was arranged by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee in inauguration of the National Week on Sunday, April 5, at Kurla. The Suburban District Volunteers with the help of the students of the Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Madan Babu, showed the demonstration to an audience of about 6,000 persons in a very effective manner. Photo shows a normal bazar scene—the sweeper, the barber, the vegetable seller, the beggar, the newsboy and others were there to give an idea of a normal city life.

Wanted Coordination Of A. R. P. Activities

Asok Mehta Invites Governor Of Bombay To Join P. V. B.

A clear, objective and visual demonstration of the enthusiastic support of the public of Bombay to the People's Volunteer Brigade was afforded by a gigantic procession which wended its way along the city streets on Sunday evening. The procession which started from the Azad Maidan and ended at a meeting at Chowpatty was a part of the P. V. B.'s programme for the observance of the National week.

Proudly sporting the P. V. B. badge, the major part of the 12,000 volunteers who have been enrolled by the P. V. B. took part in the procession. Included in this number, were some 300 women volunteers.

Nearly 200 organisations, big and small took part in the procession, each carrying its own flags and slogan bearing posters. A group of children shouting slogans calling upon the people to join the P. V. B was a feature of the procession.

The procession itself was a picturesque affair and was intended to inculcate ideas of self-defence and relief in the minds of the people. Bullock carts carrying First Aid, Fire Fighting, A. R. P. and Household equipments lent an educative value to the procession. Included in the procession were a First Aid squad of 500 trained volunteers, a cycle squad, a fire fighting squad, a salvage squad and an ambulance brigade.

Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, B. A. Khedgikar, Abidally Jafferbhoy and others marched with the procession. Thousands of citizens, men and women, thronged the footwalks and crowded in balconies and doorways all along the route and watched the procession with feelings of relief and joy.

While the meeting at Chowpatty could challenge comparison with any other big meetings held there in point of attendance, it set up a new and agreeable record for shortness, the whole proceedings occupying not more than half an hour.

SUPPORT P. V. B.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who presided over the meeting detailed the objects and functions of the People's Volunteer Brigade and made an eloquent plea for greater and greater support to it.

He referred to the breakdown of the negotiations at Delhi and said that he had hoped that as a result of the negotiations a National Government would be set up and effectively undertake the work of defence as well as that of protection and relief. That hope having been frustrated the duty devolved on the citizens to carry on the work of the P. V. B. with redoubled zeal. He thought that it should not be difficult for a city like Bombay to provide 50,000 volunteers who were required by the P. V. B.

Mr. Joshi also referred to the A. R. P. work carried on by the Government, the Municipality, the Muslim League and other official and non-official organisations and expressed the view that it would be desirable to centralise the activities of all these organisations with a view to avoid wastage of money and effort. He hoped there would be enough spirit of co-operation between all the parties to bring into being a centralised agency to carry on all these activities.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie said that it was unfortunate that they did not know what steps the Government had taken to protect the citizens. Therefore the duty was clearly cast upon all of them to strengthen and support the P. V. B. He hoped that Indians would show that they were capable of courage and sacrifice in relieving the distress of their neighbours and in the service of their motherland.

Mr. Asok Mehta said that during the brief period of eight weeks the P. V. B. had done more work than the Government had been able to do in two years. That showed what a popular organisation could do. Therefore, he invited everybody interested in the city's welfare including the Governor of Bombay to join the P. V. B.

SHARE PROSPERITY & PRIVILEGES WITH ASIATICS

United Nations Urged To Devise Some Formula

(From Our Correspondent).

WASHINGTON, April 12.

M. Elizaldo, Philippine Commissioner in a speech urged the United Nations to "devise some formula whereby the Asiatic people can share the prosperity and privileges which we to-day are fighting to preserve."

Such a formula must be "offered to the people of Asia at once. By doing so, we may yet enlist the strength of their billions to our cause and our fight. They can comprise the mighty bulwark against Japan. They can mean difference between defeat and victory."

He declared that the United Nations "must learn to make world's raw material accessible to all nations without prejudice to the common people, who produce them." In the Far East, "We are dealing not alone with commodities but with the common people."

M. Elizaldo issued a warning against "reorganization of the status quo in the Pacific, which will merely set the stage for repetition later on of the tragedy now in progress."

"I was never more confident of the future than to-day, despite the black news from the fighting front. Filipinos will carry on the fight from every doorstep, from behind every tree until the armies of the United States and Allies return to blast the Japs from our Islands.

POET TO RAISE FORCE OF 20,000 TO DEFEND GUJERAT

Nandalal Kavi's Offer To Viceroy

AHMEDABAD, April 12.

Mr. Nandalal Dalpatram Kavi, well-known poet of Gujarat, has addressed a letter to His Excellency the Viceroy offering his service to raise a defence force of 20,000 men, for the defence of Gujarat, on the lines of the Home Defence Force of England.—A. P.

First Picture Gradually Becomes Blurred

AZAD ON BREAK-DOWN OF NEGOTIATIONS

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Lifting a corner of the veil over his negotiations with Sir Stafford Cripps, Maulana Azad, Congress President, at a Press Conference today referred to his first interview at which he said he laid emphasis on three issues.

Firstly, he told Sir Stafford that the approach to the Indian problem made in the draft declaration was not only not correct but was likely to lead to greater complications. If the British Government desired to infuse a new spirit in India even at this eleventh hour and send out a person like Sir Stafford for the task, the simple method would have been to send out through Sir Stafford the announcement that Britain was prepared to part with power. Sir Stafford could then have asked Indians to draw up a scheme. If we failed to draw one up, the entire responsibility would have been ours.

Sir Stafford in reply referred to the first part of the draft declaration and asserted that it was a considered decision of the War Cabinet and it constituted a fundamental principle. He added that provision had already been made in it for different political organisations and it was open to them to come to an agreement at any time.

"I pointed out," said the Maulana, "that after concrete proposals had been introduced by him, the task of independent agreement among the parties in India had been made difficult."

PRESENT V. FUTURE

'Secondly,' proceeded the Maulana, "I told Sir Stafford that the draft declaration laid much greater emphasis on the future than on the immediate present, while India demanded changes in the present system. The proposals relating to the present were not positive; they were negative. I said to him that as far as the Congress was concerned, I do not see how it could accept the proposals. War, I said, was threatening India; but the light had gone out of the hearts of the millions, who might have sacrificed themselves for their country. Our common task now demanded that we should find a psychological approach in order to rekindle the spark of patriotic fervour in those hearts. This could not be achieved merely by holding out promises for the future but people must be made to feel that they were free in their own country to-day and had to defend their own freedom and their own country."

"Sir Stafford speaking with great confidence assured me that Clause (E) of the draft declaration provided for complete freedom and transfer of power with only one reservation about Defence.

In War Defence Alone Counts

"I then pointed out that Defence of the country was the demand of the moment as far as the country was concerned and during the war, Civil Administration had disappeared because problems of Defence permeated every Civil Department and if you reserved Defence, you practically reserve all the powers which you say are being transferred to India.

"Sir Stafford said by way of reassurance that the reservations related only to the functions of the Commander-in-Chief.

"The rest of the discussion proceeded in respect of this particular question.

"The third point emphasised by me was that in tackling the political question in India communal questions were bound to arise at some stage or other and would have to be solved. I assured him that as soon as the main political problem was settled, the responsibility of finding a satisfactory solution of the communal and other problems would be ours, and I could confidently assert that we would find a satisfactory solution.

"Sir Stafford entirely agreed with me and said this was exactly what he had said before the War Cabinet before he came out to India.

TIME BLURRED THEM

"This naturally conjured up in my mind a picture of the present not found in the cold words of the draft declaration, and I, therefore, naturally decided to call a meeting of the Working Committee to examine it. I, however, regret to say that the first impression of the picture created as a result of my earlier interviews with Sir Stafford gradually became blurred as the discussions on material points proceeded from stage to stage. And when I last met him on the night of April 9, the whole picture had completely faded out.

MAHATMA'S ROLE

"I think", the Maulana went on "I must clarify the position created by certain speculations in a section of the Press as regards Mahatma Gandhi's part in the discussions. The Mahatma's views as regards participation in any war are well-known and it would be entirely untrue to suggest that the Working Committee's decisions have in any way been influenced by those views. In fact Mahatma Gandhi made it clear to the Working Committee that they were perfectly free to come to their own decisions on the merits of the proposals. He did not really want to participate even in the earlier sittings of the Working Committee but he was persuaded by me to stay on from day to day as long as he could afford to do so. Eventually, my persuasion proved powerless to make him stay longer.

"I want to repeat what I said yesterday that the Working Committee's decision has at every stage been unanimous", he declared.

PARTED FRIENDS

He concluded: "It is deeply to be regretted that the aim which all of us had passionately desired has not been reached but I must acknowledge that all these discussions were carried on in a friendly atmosphere and in spite of profound differences which at times led to heated controversy, we and Sir Stafford have parted as friends. The cordiality of the talks was maintained to the last."—A. P.

CHURCHILL-MARSHALL-HOPKINS TALKS

Matter Of Mystery In London As Well As Berlin

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 11.

Britain's highest military and political leaders are conferring with General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins.

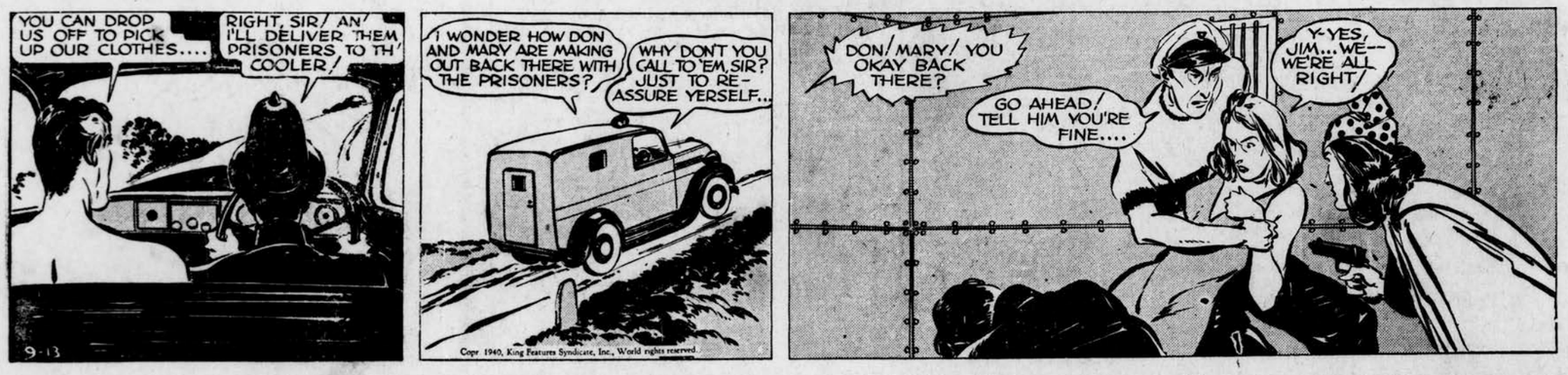
With Mr. Churchill they began a series of intensified discussions, whereon hangs the future of United Nations war effort in the most critical year for democracies.

Since the American South-West strategy is apparently set well and is underway with constant stream of reinforcements, best informed circles are confident that conferences between General Marshall, Mr. Hopkins and members of the British War Cabinet will produce results in the West, which will come to light coincident with Axis moves this spring.

The nature of those moves now being planned around Allied Conference tables is as much a mystery in London as in Berlin. In this connection, the British are viewing with satisfaction German concern regarding these conferences, wherein Nazi propagandists are trying to knock down "Bolshevist discussions" as inconsequential.

It is understood that the position of Vichy is also figuring in conferences including the position at Madagascar as well as Tangier both vulnerable to attack either by Allies or by Axis and therefore strategically valuable.

Inspector Wade — THE COAT OF ARMS — By Edgar Wallace


YOU CAN DROP US OFF TO PICK UP OUR CLOTHES....
RIGHT, SIR, AN' I'LL DELIVER THEM PRISONERS TO TH' COOLER/
I WONDER HOW DON AND MARY ARE MAKING OUT BACK THERE WITH THE PRISONERS?
WHY DON'T YOU CALL TO 'EM, SIR? JUST TO RE-ASSURE YERSELF...
DON/ MARY/ YOU OKAY BACK THERE?
GO AHEAD/ TELL HIM YOU'RE FINE....
Y-YES/ JIM... WE-- WE'RE ALL RIGHT/
9-13
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